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# THE GUARDIAN

London Wednesday July 28 1971 4p

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## CBI meets no refusals yet to price restraint

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The Confederation of British Industry has had no outright refusals yet to its plea for price restraint, but the response has been mixed. Yesterday the 200 largest members of the CBI were given a formal invitation to sign an undertaking on prices.

Ford has promised to sign, but managements at Vauxhall and Chrysler, the other major American-controlled motor companies, were still arguing the issue late yesterday.

Among British-controlled concerns, British Leyland and Shell-Mex and BP have declared for restraint, but at least one giant finds the terms of the CBI undertaking so tight that it may add its own interpretative riders before it is willing to sign.

GEC, the most important non-member by a long way, is still sticking to the line that it is not involved.

The earnest poring over the fine print is, nevertheless, an encouraging sign that members like the confederation mean to take the pledge seriously. The CBI is staking its credibility on the results of its price restraint policy and is going ahead without any "early hope" of a deal with the trade unions over the drive to check the rise in general prices.

The CBI expects to be judged on the Retail Price Index: and while it is still hoped that the unions will respond to any slowing down of prices, the CBI makes it clear that it is up to members to make moderation stick at the bargaining table.

Companies and trade associations which back the CBI price undertaking will have their names on public record. While only the 200 members with more than 5,000 employees are being asked to sign, smaller companies are asked to abide by the spirit of the undertaking. They may sign if they wish, though the CBI concedes that it has no machinery to vet the prices of all its members.

These points are made in a letter from Sir John Partridge, the CBI president, to the 11,000 members, and a memorandum from Sir John and Mr Campbell Adamson, the Director General.

Sir John makes it clear that in his view the CBI's go-it-alone initiative is "fully justified" by the measures taken by Mr Barber to boost economic growth. His letter to members says:

"On July 15 the council authorised me to seek undertakings from the 200 largest private sector members of the CBI to limit price increases over the next 12 months. If the Government took measures to limit the economy to an extent and by methods which would justify the early expectation of a growth rate of 4 per cent per annum and if the



President Numeiri of Sudan showing Abdel Khalek Mahjub, leader of the Sudanese Communist Party, a document alleged to prove that Mahjub masterminded last week's ill-fated coup

## Sudan purge angers Russia

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

The leader of the Sudanese Communist Party went on trial for his life before a military tribunal in Khartoum yesterday as Russia protested against what it called the "bloody terror" taking place in the Sudan.

While the Communist leader, Abdul Khalek Mahjub, argued with his accusers, General Numeiri's purge of his opponents claimed its thirteenth victim, Joseph Garang, former Minister for Southern Affairs, was hanged for his part in the coup which overthrew President Numeiri for three days.

Reporters and television cameramen were admitted when Mahjub's trial opened in a dusty lecture room at an army barracks six miles from Khartoum. The stocky, balding Communist leader, seated under television arc lights as he battled to refute three charges of complicity in the coup. Conviction on any of the charges could cost him his life.

Mahjub, aged 43, bowed and smiled as he was led into the court. An officer said the accused man had been given one hour to prepare his defence.

He placed two packets of British cigarettes on the small table in front of him, and then started making meticulous notes, sometimes in English, with a red pencil. Standing behind him were two paratroopers, automatic rifles at the ready.

Russia's angry reaction to events in the Sudan was contained in an official statement issued by Tass. It urged General Numeiri to stop the arrests and executions and said: "The bloody terror and fanning up of anti-communism in the Sudan has met with the approval of all the imperialist and reactionary quarters of the world."

## Journalist accused

Benjamin Pogrud, night editor of the "Rand Daily Mail," was remanded on bail until August 27 in Johannesburg yesterday on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act. He had been arrested early in the morning. Mr Pogrud was alleged to have been found in possession of certain publications. He was also accused of stealing certain documents from the police while an alternative charge alleged that he hindered and obstructed the police.

## Tory rebel quits



Going: Edward Taylor

By IAN AITKEN

THE FIRST resignation from Mr Heath's Government is expected to be announced today. Mr Edward Taylor (above), an Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office, and Conservative MP for Cathcart, Glasgow, is understood to have submitted his resignation to the Prime Minister.

The issue at stake is the Government's decision to press on towards a final vote on a three-line party whip towards entry into the Common Market. Mr Taylor is known to be virtually the only publicly-declared opponent of British entry into the EEC who obtained a Ministerial post in Mr Heath's Government.

He is also one of the few Scottish Conservative MPs who speaks with a clear Scottish accent, and has made his intimate contact with specifically Scottish feeling in his constituency one of his major attractions as a politician.

He has long made it clear that he is unhappy about the Conservative Party's attachment to the European cause, and believes that he accurately reflects public opinion in Scotland in his opposition to entry.

Focus on Europe and Lords debate, page 4; Leader comment and letters, page 10; Norman Shrapnel, back page

## Drastic replanning of London's airports

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

The closure of Stansted Airport, a rundown at Luton, drastic restrictions on noise and traffic at London's existing airports at Heathrow and Gatwick: all are foreseen in a startlingly forthright, long-range policy statement made yesterday by Mr Michael Noble, the Minister responsible for airport planning in the Department of Trade and Industry.

In effect, the Government has pledged itself, firstly, to the irrevocable, rapid and full-scale development of a new airport complex at Foulness, on the Essex marshes. If this policy is carried through—and there is talk in Whitehall of eventually banning all night flying from Heathrow—Foulness will not be just a third London airport, it will be the airport for London.

Mr Noble's statement produced an angry response from the British Airports Authority, a number of worried comments from commercial interests at Gatwick, Stansted, and Luton, and an anguished cry of protest from Mr Derrick Wood, chairman of The Defenders of Essex.

The most immediate and specific move announced by the Minister is the abandonment of the planning safeguards that have prevented development along the line of the airport to a second runway at Gatwick, south of London. He told the Commons yesterday that the Government can see no reason to build additional runways at Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton or Stansted for the foreseeable future.

Secondly, his statement foresees the need for Heathrow and Gatwick to continue as major airports... but expects that it will be possible after 1980 to impose stricter limits on aircraft noise and to apply other restraints to reduce the impact of noise.

"Thirdly, the Government foresees the possibility of dispensing with Stansted as a public transport airport and possibly closing it altogether when the third London airport becomes operational."

"Fourthly, the Government does not foresee a need for Luton to continue to be a major public transport airport serving the London area once the third London airport is available."

"The Government expects that the powers contained in the Civil Aviation Bill now before Parliament would then be used to restrict severely the hours and routings which might be used by public transport aircraft there. It will then be for the airport management and the airline operators to consider whether movement facilities

shield the largest number of people against airport noise.

To do this, it must state which site it had in mind at Foulness, because an airport on Foulness Island itself would bring noise and pollution to more people than would be saved from them by the closure of Stansted and Luton.

He added that the statement by Mr Stephen Hastings that a major airport at Cullington by 1976 was obviously wrong and was "typical of the methods used by the defenders of the inland sites."

At Luton Airport, where only this week plans to spend a further £21 millions on terminal and aircraft handling facilities were announced, the director, Mr Bernard Collias, said that all the traffic could not possibly go to Foulness.

The traffic growth was 8 per cent a year compound, and it did not make sense, in his view, to close Stansted and abandon the idea of extra runways.

However, the local Conservative MP, Mr Charles Simeons, who is a leading campaigner against aircraft noise, welcomed the Government's statement. If it was wrong to have a major airport at Cullington on environmental grounds, he argued, it was equally wrong to have one at Luton.

## Plucky overture falls flat

By HAROLD JACKSON

The harp, so far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is concerned, remains a thing of duty. He resisted a moving plea from Mr Norman St John Stevas in the House of Commons yesterday to remove the anomalous day to day purchase tax on the instrument.

In vain did Mr St John Stevas rail against the total exemption of organs from the tax—an instrument, of course, near to the heart of certain members of the Government—and call for equality. Mr Barber's heartstrings remain unknuckled.

In reality, the situation is worse than the Member for Chelmsford had imagined for the Customs and Excise declines to take official notice not only of organs but also of harpichords, spinets, virginals, harmonias, pianos, and any other form of keyboard instrument.

It was all started, he may be surprised to hear, by Mr Attlee, who was never rated as one of our musical Prime Ministers. The rebuilding of war-damaged churches in the late 'forties led the Government to suspend the organ tax, and a later decision to take official notice of organs brought on the extension. The harp lobby was obviously slumbering at the time.

With a full-blown concert harp costing something like £1,000, the tax is a pretty weighty issue. But business appears to be brisk enough at the bottom of the scale. Boosey and Hawkes, for example, import a student model retailing at a mere £149.75 and say that they are going quite nicely. Nothing fancy, you understand, but giving out a reasonable arpeggio.

With most harpists feminine, it could make a fine issue for Women's Lib, now that Mr St John Stevas' plucky overture has fallen flat.

## TV, radio—2

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## Relief as Apollo heads for moon landing

By ANTHONY TUCKER, our Science Correspondent

Apollo-15 will go to the moon. At 7.14 p.m. last night mission commander David Scott closed a circuit-breaker to test the apparently faulty firing system on the vital main engine of the service module. Within a second he said: "We have four point seven, five point three."

He was talking about an increase in velocity. The main engine had fired immediately and normally. "It sounds beautiful," said Houston, and 133,000 miles out from earth, the mission sailed out from the shadow of doubt that it surrounded it for the last 24 hours.

Further tests will have to follow, for just before the test firing Scott commented that the warning lights which led to the crisis were still on. "We have that," said Houston, apparently in no way disturbed.

In a piece of rudimentary checking just before the test firing, Scott had thumped his instrument panel to see if there was a simple bad connection there causing the trouble. There was not, and the engineers on the ground are now certain that they are dealing with some kind of monitoring system failure which will in no way affect the control or functioning of the engine.

The hunt for the fault will go on in simulators on the ground in the hope of isolating it before the service module engine is needed to slow the spacecraft into moon orbit tomorrow night. But unless something new and unexpected occurs, the mission will go ahead as planned.

Scott and his fellow astronaut James Irwin have plenty to do before moon orbit is attained. Early today they carried out a full check of the systems on board the lunar landing module itself and late tonight they will prepare it for the moon landing.

Between these very demanding system-checking sessions they fit in a programme of ultra-violet photography of the earth and the moon, and also take a nine-hour rest period. They will be short of rest at the moment because their planned eight hours last night was curtailed by the need to investigate the main engine problem. Although there was no danger, the looming possibility of having to abandon the flight and make a return journey using the power of the engine of the landing craft attached at present to the nose of the command module will not have helped them sleep.

Today things looked different and tension will have relaxed in space just as it did at mission control after last night's test firing. Tomorrow the flight will begin to fulfil its real scientific purpose.

## Rain and Snow interrupt play

By CAMPBELL PAGE

Indian spectators specialise in a kind of escalating optimism. If a batsman hits a single off the first ball of an over, they expect a two off the second ball, a four off the third, a six off the fourth, a hit out of the ground off the fifth, and a permanent lost ball off the last delivery of the over.

The Indian style is more cautious. They suspect that pride comes before a fall, or at least an easy catch to first slip. "Easy, boy, easy," they told their opener Gavaskar whenever he hit a boundary. "There's plenty of time."

But they did lose their control when Gavaskar scored his 50. In spite of warnings from the loudspeakers that any spectators running on to the ground would risk being thrown out, they surged over the boundary fence.

And when, earlier, Snow—running to field the ball—knocked Gavaskar over, and then ungraciously threw his bat to him, they erupted into outraged shouts and boos.

During the tea interval, as the rain got heavier, the spectators realised there would be no more play and therefore no result. Englishmen, who looked as if they were on long leave from a Somerset Maugham tea plan-



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Father J. Simmons M.H.M., Mill Hill Missionaries, St. Peter's College, Freshfield, Liverpool L37 1LF



## OVERSEAS NEWS

# 'New homes for old' plan upsets refugee families

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Gaza, July 27

Israel has begun a major effort to "solve" the Arab refugee problem in Gaza — by pulling down huts in refugee camps and providing better accommodation, designed eventually to evolve into permanent homes.

The plan is being carried out by a "back-door" device. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which is in charge of the camps, is prohibited by its charter from countenancing anything that smacks of "resettlement." But it cannot object to steps taken to improve security—and it is in the name of security that bulldozers last week began driving wide roads through the largest Gaza camps.

Huts in the way are being demolished and the displaced families given better huts—built by UNRWA and paid for by Israel—with enough space to allow them to develop into homes.

The plan has already run into local opposition. Although most refugees are hoveled, some have developed over two decades into respectable family homes. Last week families who had lost such "homes" demonstrated outside the offices of UNRWA, claiming that they had been given nowhere to go to.

But Israeli officers said today that every evicted family had been offered alternative accommodation, either in one of the camps, or in Gaza town or in the West Bank. Evicted families have also been offered compensation for physical improvements they had made to their old houses.

## Innovation

Another objection is that moves of many miles make it harder for people to get to work. Officers promised today that nobody would lose his job and that transport would be available.

The Israeli plan has been tried out experimentally for several months in the smaller Gaza camps. The new huts are in no sense luxurious. UNRWA may allow only huts of "regulation" size, which means three small rooms for an average family. The Israeli plan is to provide jobs. Officials claim that 20,000 refugees and other Gaza residents now work regularly inside Israel, some commuting daily and others coming back at weekends.

## Kennedy museum planned

THE school book depository in Dallas, Texas, from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy in 1963 is to be turned into a \$2 million museum.

Mr. Aubrey Maybaw, who bought the depository in April 1970, for \$630,000, said the Smithsonian Institution had told him he had "the most extensive Kennedy collection in the world."

Mr. Maybaw, a plastics company executive who lives in Nashville, Tennessee, said he wanted to exhibit items that would chronicle the personal life of the Kennedy family and "show them as human beings as well as world and political figures." He did not say when he expected to open the museum to the public. The building, built to store textbooks for use in Dallas schools, now stands vacant. — UPI

## Barnard replies to critics

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, July 27

Professor Christian Barnard replied today to French medical criticism of his heart-lung transplant operation on Sunday by saying that he was not in the least concerned whether he was the "wonder boy" of the French or whether he was the "wonder boy" of the English.

Professor Barnard claimed that his operation on Mr. Adrian Herbert, a 49-year-old coloured man, had involved a completely new technique in heart-lung transplantation, as well as certain new methods of dealing with rejection. "They must judge me by my results, and not by their experience," said Professor Barnard.

French doctors said yesterday that Professor Barnard's heart-lung operation had shown "a complete lack of understanding of the problems of rejection." The professor retorted today that if the patient had not received a new heart and lungs he would not have lived. "The operation was his only hope," he declared.

Professor Barnard conceded that his team had never done a heart-lung transplant, "but we knew the technique and we knew we could perform this operation. This was a new concept, and the patient is alive today."

The row over the removal of Professor Barnard's team of the heart and lungs of a 28-year-old African, Mr. Jackson Gonyea, without obtaining the wife's permission, continued today. Professor Barnard said his team was under the impression that the donor was a bachelor.

Commenting on reports that Mrs. Rosalie Gonyea had visited her husband at Groote Schuur Hospital on Saturday (the operation had shown "a complete lack of understanding of the problems of rejection." The professor retorted today that if the patient had not received a new heart and lungs he would not have lived. "The operation was his only hope," he declared.

# Norway puts Swedish case

By MICHAEL LAKE

Norway argued in a brief negotiating session with the EEC Foreign Ministers yesterday that an agreement allowing Sweden the fullest possible collaboration in the Community's work was "essential" to her own negotiations.

Mr. Cappelen, Norway's Foreign Minister, denied later that such an agreement for Sweden was a condition of Norwegian membership, but he said it was a strong hope.

It is widely believed, nevertheless, that a satisfactory arrangement for Sweden could be crucial in the referendum Norway will hold next spring, especially if the Council does not grant Norway's additional demand for a permanent 12-mile fishing limit.

Sweden has applied for an agreement which falls just short of full membership but which allows her to preserve her neutrality by opting out of the Community's institutions.

In the meeting with Norway, the Foreign Ministers agreed on the terms of her entry to the Coal and Steel Community, and on capital movements on which Norway has firm restrictions.

There is still strong feeling in Norway that this arrangement would leave her following EEC policies laid down by institutions on which she had no vote. The Six, on the other hand, are not keen to offer Sweden all the fruits of membership without responsibilities.

In their last two days in Brussels before the summer recess, the Foreign Ministers of the Six sat up half the night dealing with some of the trivia of their external relations — but trivia which all has special significance.

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special plea for the EEC to initiate a study group with Britain, the United States, and Japan, to settle the global problem of textiles.

And in a move to end specific problems with the US — with which Community officials are in virtually continuous contact — the Six decided to cut their tariff on citrus fruits, and to leave the chicken market in the Pacific to the Americans if they would leave Greece and Switzerland to European chickens.

The Six are also anxious to take the heat out of the looming trade conflict with the US by making concessions on trade in land where both the EEC and the US subsidise exports to the rich British market — but the hard problem will have to wait until the autumn.

## Another blow to Lockheed

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, July 27

Lockheed's fortunes took a sudden turn for the worse today when its opponents succeeded in forcing a vote on an amendment which, if passed, will delay a congressional guarantee until September or October.

The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders agreed today that the chances of the loan guarantee legislation passing before August 8 were not good.

The amendment, which will be voted on tomorrow in the Senate, is being bitterly resisted by Republican leadership, urged on by the Nixon Administration on the grounds that it is vital that Lockheed should get the loan guarantee before Congress goes into recess on August 8.

Congressional observers, however, believe that the Administration will have great difficulty in defeating the amendment, which, in effect, gives Congress powers of veto over all loan guarantees, including that to Lockheed, even if the broad legislation is approved by Congress.

The Administration had hoped to avoid the veto power in the case of Lockheed but they did not wish to risk the delay that a Senate step would incur. But an attempt to table the amendment was defeated by 45 votes to 38 last night in the Senate, a margin which indicates that Lockheed could be in serious trouble tomorrow.

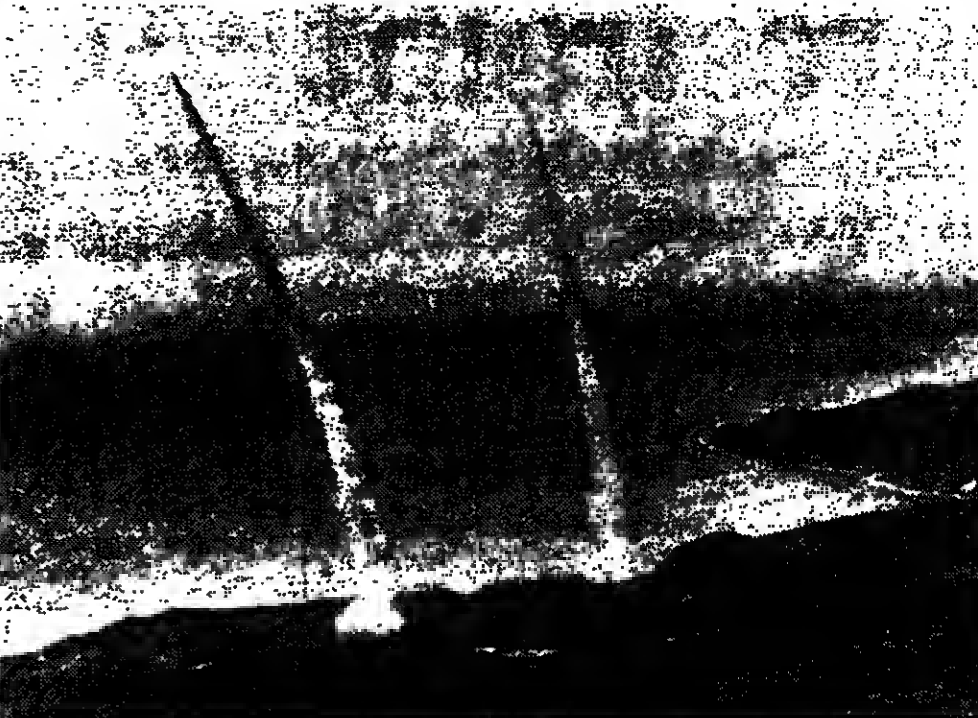
Further attempt will be made tomorrow to cut off the filibuster threatened by Senator Proxmire against the loan guarantee motion. The closure motion requires a two-thirds majority, but Lockheed's supporters are standing less confident after yesterday's vote which failed even to achieve a majority in favour of cutting short the debate.

The Senate Republican Leader, Hugh Scott (Pa.), conceded that he had "an uphill battle" on his hands, while Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic Leader, said it was now "doubtful" whether the guarantee legislation would pass before August 8.

## Air base raided

Vietnam sappers broke into Lai Khe base, Saigon yesterday and blew up 100 helicopters. It was the biggest helicopter loss in a single attack for four months.

A US military spokesman said the return of the helicopters, which began three hours before dawn, a South Vietnamese spokesman said there were 20 South Vietnamese casualties.



Two Minutemen missiles blast off from their silos during a test launch at Vandenberg Air Force Base space and missile test centre in California.

## India angry at hostile American policy

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, July 27

The Indian Government has reacted sharply to clear indications from Washington that the American policy of supporting the military regime in India-Pakistan conflict, diverting attention from Bangladesh, and perhaps reviving the Kashmir dispute.

It is in this context that almost continuous consultations between New Delhi and the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Pegov, assume importance. Mr. Pegov is reported to have assured the Indian Government that Russia is totally opposed to the stationing of UN observers on Indian soil. Indian officials believe that Russia will veto any move in the Security Council to which New Delhi objects.

clash in the hope that the UN Security Council can intervene and station UN observers. A bigger Pakistan objective then will be to internationalise the India-Pakistan conflict, divert attention from Bangladesh, and perhaps reviving the Kashmir dispute.

According to official sources it is for this reason that President Yahya Khan has lately felt emboldened to talk of declaring war on India. In private conversation senior Indian officials go to the extent of saying that American policy has become as hostile to India as it can possibly be.

Behind the scenes efforts of the US are at present concentrated on making India accept the stationing of UN observers on both sides of the Bangladesh border, ostensibly to supervise the return of refugees to their homes but actually to prevent an armed clash between two neighbours.

India has publicly and privately rejected this idea — which has the support of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin, as well as of U Thant — but American efforts continue. Since India continues to depend on American economic aid, Americans apparently think that their arm-twisting might not be fruitless.

Some Indian observers also fear that as a last resort, Pakistan might provoke an armed

clash in the hope that the UN Security Council can intervene and station UN observers. A bigger Pakistan objective then will be to internationalise the India-Pakistan conflict, divert attention from Bangladesh, and perhaps reviving the Kashmir dispute.

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## Yahya seeks cash aid for economy

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

abroad have now reached a perilously low level.

No one knows the exact figure, which has obviously become a vital national secret, but some evidence has reached the World Bank to suggest that there may be no more than \$80 million or \$70 million. In its little as six to eight weeks could all be gone and the Pakistani rupee is already one of the world's softest currencies.

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## TELEVISION

WHAT HAPPENS to the lame ducks who don't rate prestige help? "Man Alive" looks at hankruptcy in the queezed society, finding signs of hard pros and clever cons (BBC-2, 8.0). Perhaps you define a minority channel as one showing programmes for the ones who enjoyed them first time: BBC-2's "Stage 2" re-runs Ian McKellen's mixedly received "Ross" (9.0). Elsewhere, lighter, a curious compendium of Harry Worth: half an hour of comedy repeat, another from his favourite films ("An Hour of Harry Worth," BBC-1, 9.20).

## BBC-1

10.55 a.m. Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals, Kent v. Warwickshire and Lancashire v. Gloucestershire.  
12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.  
12.50 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.  
1.30 Watch with Mother.  
1.45 News.  
1.53 Racing and Cricket: Goodwood 2.0, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40 races and Gillette Cup Semi-finals.  
4.20 Play School.  
4.40 Jackanory.  
4.55 Hope and Keen's Crazy House.  
5.20 Chingsachook.  
5.44 Abbott and Costello.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Nationwide.

## BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Pats Day.

4.45 p.m. Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals, Kent v. Warwickshire and Lancashire v. Gloucestershire.  
6.35-7.00 Open University: Arts 24.  
7.0 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.  
7.30 News.  
8.0 Man Alive: The Bankrupts.  
8.50 One in Ten.  
9.0 Stage 2: Ian McKellen in "Ross" with Charles Gray, Barrie Ingham.  
10.50 News.  
10.55 Cricket: Gillette Cup Semi-finals.  
11.25 Late Night Line-up.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)

2.30 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races.  
3.40 Pupp and his Friends.  
3.55 Yoga for Health.  
4.25 Matinee: "International Settlement" with Douglas Fairbanks Jun.  
4.45 Sooty Show.  
5.20 Ace of Wands.  
5.30 News.  
6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain.  
6.30 Benny Hill Show.  
7.30 Coronation Street.  
8.0 Sooty Show.  
8.0 Public Eye.  
10.0 News.  
10.30 Mounthatten: March to Victory.  
11.30 Wrestling.  
12.15 a.m. The Photographers: John Donat.

6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Odd Couple. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Mannix. 9.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mounthatten. 11.0 Wrestling. 11.45 Redaction.

CHANNEL 4. 2.15-4.30 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.40 races. 4.30 Pupp and his Friends. 4.45 Sooty Show. 5.20 Ace of Wands. 5.30 News. 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain. 6.30 Benny Hill Show. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Sooty Show. 8.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mounthatten. 11.0 Wrestling. 11.45 Redaction.

MIDLANDS (ATV). 2.15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.40 races. 4.30 Pupp and his Friends. 4.45 Sooty Show. 5.20 Ace of Wands. 5.30 News. 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain. 6.30 Benny Hill Show. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Sooty Show. 8.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mounthatten. 11.0 Wrestling. 11.45 Redaction.

WEST & WALES (HTV). 2.15-4.30 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.40 races. 4.30 Pupp and his Friends. 4.45 Sooty Show. 5.20 Ace of Wands. 5.30 News. 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain. 6.30 Benny Hill Show. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Sooty Show. 8.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mounthatten. 11.0 Wrestling. 11.45 Redaction.

HTV WEST (As Above Except). 4.7-9 p.m. Report West. 6.1-6.35 Report West.

HTV WALES. 6.1-6.35 p.m. Y Dydd.

WESTWARD. 2.15-4.30 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.40 races. 4.30 Pupp and his Friends. 4.45 Sooty Show. 5.20 Ace of Wands. 5.30 News. 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain. 6.30 Benny Hill Show. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Sooty Show. 8.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mounthatten. 11.0 Wrestling. 11.45 Redaction.

HTV CYMRU WALES. 6.1-6.35 p.m. Y Dydd.

YORKSHIRE. 1.45 p.m. Play Better Golf. 2.15-4.30 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.40 races. 4.30 Pupp and his Friends. 4.45 Sooty Show. 5.20 Ace of Wands. 5.30 News. 6.0 Cooking Price-wise: Great Britain. 6.30 Benny Hill Show. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Sooty Show. 8.0 Public Eye. 10.0 News. 10.30 Mounthatten. 11.0 Wrestling. 11.45 Redaction.

## RADIO

RADIO 4. 330 m.; VHF. 8.25 a.m. News. 8.27 a.m. Today. 8.45 a.m. Prayer for the Day. 9.00 a.m. News. 9.05 a.m. Today. 9.10 a.m. News. 9.15 a.m. Today. 9.20 a.m. News. 9.25 a.m. Today. 9.30 a.m. News. 9.35 a.m. Today. 9.40 a.m. News. 9.45 a.m. Today. 9.50 a.m. News. 9.55 a.m. Today. 10.00 a.m. News. 10.05 a.m. Today. 10.10 a.m. News. 10.15 a.m. Today. 10.20 a.m. News. 10.25 a.m. Today. 10.30 a.m. News. 10.35 a.m. Today. 10.40 a.m. News. 10.45 a.m. Today. 10.50 a.m. News. 10.55 a.m. Today. 11.00 a.m. News. 11.05 a.m. Today. 11.10 a.m. News. 11.15 a.m. Today. 11.20 a.m. News. 11.25 a.m. Today. 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 a.m. Today. 11.40 a.m. News. 11.45 a.m. Today. 11.50 a.m. News. 11.55 a.m. Today. 12.00 a.m. News. 12.05 a.m. Today. 12.10 a.m. News. 12.15 a.m. Today. 12.20 a.m. News. 12.25 a.m. Today. 12.30 a.m. News. 12.35 a.m. Today. 12.40 a.m. News. 12.45 a.m. Today. 12.50 a.m. News. 12.55 a.m. Today. 1.00 a.m. News. 1.05 a.m. Today. 1.10 a.m. News. 1.15 a.m. Today. 1.20 a.m. News. 1.25 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## Uruguay show of strength by Frente Amplio

From CHRISTOPHER ROPER, Montevideo, July 27.

Tens of thousands of Uruguayans of all ages and social classes who streamed through the streets of Montevideo yesterday behind the coffin of a student gave visible expression to the country's present agony.

The 17-year-old student, Heber Nieto, was killed during a clash on Saturday between students and police.

The Government alleges that Heber Nieto was killed by a person unconnected with the police, but this is not believed by any opponent of the Government, and there is no room for an impartial opinion.

At the heart of Uruguay's troubles lies the fact that it is no longer possible for the Government to restore public confidence in its actions. Opposition to it and all it stands for now seems to be absolute.

This deepening division between the people and the Government, which finds one expression in the armed insurrection of the Tupamaros, will be put to the test in November when the Frente Amplio, a broad-based coalition, makes the first serious challenge this century to the traditional Colorado and Blanco parties.

The electoral law is heavily biased in favour of the traditional parties — even if they split among several candidates, the candidate who gets most votes among each party's

nominees counts all the votes cast for that party.

This means, according to the Frente Amplio's more realistic supporters, that it probably will not quite win in November although it may be victorious in Montevideo. Certainly yesterday's funeral procession, headed by the Front's presidential candidate, General Liber Seregni, was an impressive show of strength. Some impartial observers thought there were around 800,000 marchers (Montevideo has a population of a million).

Neither of the traditional parties seems likely to be able to resolve the situation, yet if the Frente Amplio does fail, it will undoubtedly lead to a new surge in armed revolutionary activity.

A recent Tupamaro document captured by the police suggested that the urban guerrillas faced two main problems: first, how to carry their war into a new and more active phase, and second, how to win over mass support. If the Frente Amplio fails in November, the Tupamaros might just find an answer.

## Portugal's new move against guerrillas

From a Special Correspondent, Beira, July 27

The Portuguese Government has appointed an army brigadier, Rocha Simoes, to the dual role of governor and military commander of Fete Province, Mozambique, where the Cabot-Bassa hydro-electric dam is being built.

The merging of the top civilian and military jobs means that Brigadier Simoes will be able to use all available resources to combat guerrilla activity and speed development.

I understand that he will give

TODAY'S flight by Uganda's President General Amin, to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, is sufficiently shrouded in mystery for it to be asked why he has gone at all.

The General says he has gone to brief Emperor Haile Selassie on the policies of his Government and on the situation in the East African Community, and to thank him for awarding medals to the late Kabaka of Buganda.

But Presidents do not fly 1,600-mile round trips to thank people for medals or to give briefings that Ministers or ambassadors could do equally well. Observers believe that, in fact, it was the Emperor and not the General who initiated the meeting, and if this is so, mediation is likely to be the key.

It cannot be assumed that the mediation is aimed at ending the crisis between Tanzania and Uganda or the troubles of the East African Community. Tanzania's President, Dr Nyerere, will not recognise the General, who, only a few days ago, he described as "viciously reactionary" and the Emperor is hardly likely to burn his royal fingers in a lost cause.

The Community is slightly more likely — but only just — to draw the unilateral nomination of a new Ugandan Community Minister, Mr Rwetisiba, and agreed to nominate him for approval by the authority as the treaty demands. But at present the Appropriations Bill remains the Achilles' heel.

Some observers believe, however, that the visit of the General to the Emperor as well as to Africa Hall, headquarters of the Organisation for African

## Mediation may be key to Amin's journey

From DAVID MARTIN: Dar-es-Salaam, July 27

could ask the Community to cease these expenditures (it is suggested he may have done so already) and thus would leave the organisation penniless.

At a press conference last week Nyerere made two important concessions as far as the Community is concerned. He said he would accept nominations from the General for Community posts so long as they passed through proper channels and he would allow Tanzania to resume attending official meetings, many of which were boycotted following the January coup in Uganda.

The General after being contacted by the Community's secretariat responded by withdrawing the unilateral nomination of a new Ugandan Community Minister, Mr Rwetisiba, and agreed to nominate him for approval by the authority as the treaty demands. But at present the Appropriations Bill remains the Achilles' heel.

Some observers believe, however, that the visit of the General to the Emperor as well as to Africa Hall, headquarters of the Organisation for African

Unity, is linked to the plight of Rwanda, the landlocked country of 10,000 square miles which relied on Uganda for its trade routes until the General closed them on his border earlier this month.

Three emergency overland routes and an airlink through Tanzania are being considered but I understand the Rwandese have appealed to both the OAU and the Emperor to intervene to persuade the General to reopen the frontier. This is certainly an area where mediation might be more successful.

One subject is almost certain to find a place in the discussions — the Sudan. Both countries have had strained relations with Khartoum and both will be deeply concerned with the implications of General Numeiri's successful counter-coup.

That General Amin should elect to leave Uganda again immediately after his visit to Britain and talk of going to Liberia on Thursday, is surprising, for his army is in disarray

with most of the command structure destroyed. There is very firm evidence that during his absence in Britain there was an attempted counter-coup by Acholi troops. Many of these have now been slaughtered and most of the survivors have fled into the bush.

Early this month the General announced that he was postponing a visit to Malawi because of security problems on his border with Tanzania where he claimed that nearly 700 Ugandan soldiers had been killed in fighting during the previous five months. Western diplomats were openly scornful of his claim, pointing out that the body count tallied with their estimates of the number of Ugandan troops killed in fighting during the coup and between army units since.

There were also several reports of fighting in Uganda Army barracks between Acholi soldiers and men from other tribes. The Uganda Government said that clashes had occurred between its soldiers and guerrillas trained in Tanzania and supported by Chinese

instructors. The Tanzanians deny that guerrillas are being trained or infiltrated from their country and there is certainly no evidence to support the allegation.

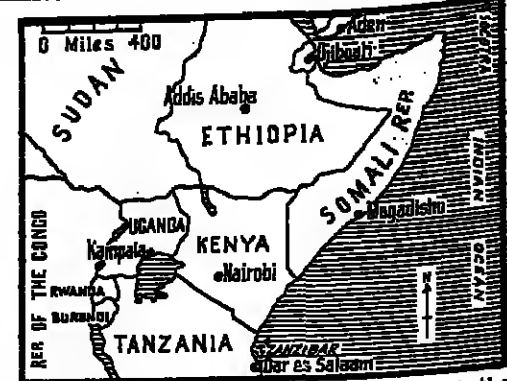
It is clear that the General has serious problems within his army which cannot be hidden behind claims of invasion by Tanzanian troops. Chinese instructors, and Mozambique and Zimbabwe guerrillas. The Acholi in the army and among civilians, do not support him and it is estimated that thousands have been killed since January.

The Uganda regime's dispute with Rwanda remains unexplained. It is known that General Amin had asked President Kayibanda to declare recognition publicly but the Rwandan leader said his policy was to recognise countries and not Governments. Rwanda had clearly shown that it recognised the new regime as three Ministers were in Kampala when Amin closed the border, having just negotiated and signed a new Customs and trade agreement.

Kenya — the third of the partners in the East African Community — has wholly remained silent throughout the prolonged controversy between Uganda and Tanzania. But the assumption that in the event of an unravel in an orderly manner — Kenya would automatically remain with Uganda is open to question.

While Mr Kenyatta's Government may view Tanzania's militant socialism with disquiet, the General's unpredictability is even more worrying.

A break-up of the Community and open war between Tanzania and Uganda are both unlikely, but they are eventualities which cannot be ruled out. The real key to the situation probably rests on how long General Amin can last in power. Not even the Tanzanians believe that Dr Obote would regain control in the event of a counter-coup, but the experience of the past six months has convinced them that virtually anyone would be preferable to Amin.



## Castro overlooks Soviet backers

From MARTIN SCHRAM: Havana, July 27

The Prime Minister walked to the microphone, unbuckled his gunbelt, and stowed his firearm carefully beneath the lectern. For two minutes, he leaned almost indifferently on his left elbow as rhythmic, unified applause sounded from the plaza below. Fidel Castro then went into one of his marathons.

"28th of July" efforts that is intended to motivate, educate, and stimulate his people.

Shortly after he had begun, Castro reached down behind the lectern where the gun was stored, but what he came up with was a sheaf of papers. And for the next 60 minutes of his three-hour speech, Castro — who many consider one of history's greatest political orators — delivered what amounted to a reading of the statistical abstracts of the Cuban economy.

Things are looking up, he told his people. He recalled his candid remarks on the day a year ago citing a long list of economic failures. But now, he

said, many of those setbacks have been reversed.

Castro touched on a number of foreign policy bases. For the Bolivians he offered a willingness to have renewed diplomatic relations — provided that is what Bolivia wants. For the Uruguayans, he offered a prediction that left-wing revolutionaries may seize control of that country before the end of this year. And for the United States he offered a continued hard line.

But there was no mention of the Soviet Union, which is spending well over a million dollars a day on economic aid to Cuba. There was no mention of mainland China, and there was no mention of President Nixon's planned trip to Peking. One Cuban official later explained that Castro meant no slight of his Soviet financiers. "Our relationship with them is so good that it goes without saying," he said.

Castro did offer repeated praise for Chile's new Socialist Government — and cheers greeted each remark. Chile's Foreign Minister, Clodomiro Almeyda, was on hand to express "revolutionary loyalty with the Cubans." And Carlos Arce, president of Bolivia's left-wing Workers' Central Organisation, was on hand to express something more.

Senor Arce was representing a Bolivian left-wing "People's Assembly," a band of students and workers who have urged General Torres' Bolivian Government to recognise Cuba diplomatically. He was seeking Castro's support, and he got it. "If this is what is useful for the people of Bolivia," Castro said, "... we express today that the struggle [of the Bolivian delegation now in Cuba] should not find a negative answer on the part of the Cuban Revolutionary Government."

According to Cuban

observers here, Castro's statements on Bolivia are the closest he has come to inviting the resumption of relations with a country that has not yet warmed towards Cuba.

During his dissertation on the economy, Castro said that light industrial production had increased by 10 per cent for the first half of 1971 compared with the first half of 1970. Heavy industry production is up 15 per cent.

One by one, he ticked off categories of productivity, and for each category there were at least a couple of sets of statistics. Textiles, leather shoes and plastic shoes, cardboard boxes, soap, glass bottles, refrigerators, pressure cookers, nails, baby food, and salt.

Castro then spent almost an hour lecturing on the need for "the rigour and importance of sanitary measures" in daily life. He talked of diseases of plants and animals — especially

his efforts to combat an epidemic of swine fever.

Like a school teacher, Castro repeated each of his points several times, giving warnings of the importance of cleanliness and the evils of disease. He explained that people must "take care that a pig is not tied in a bathtub in the city of Havana." The audience clapped, and Castro added that people must "behave in a civilised manner... we must strengthen and inform the public of the rules of public health."

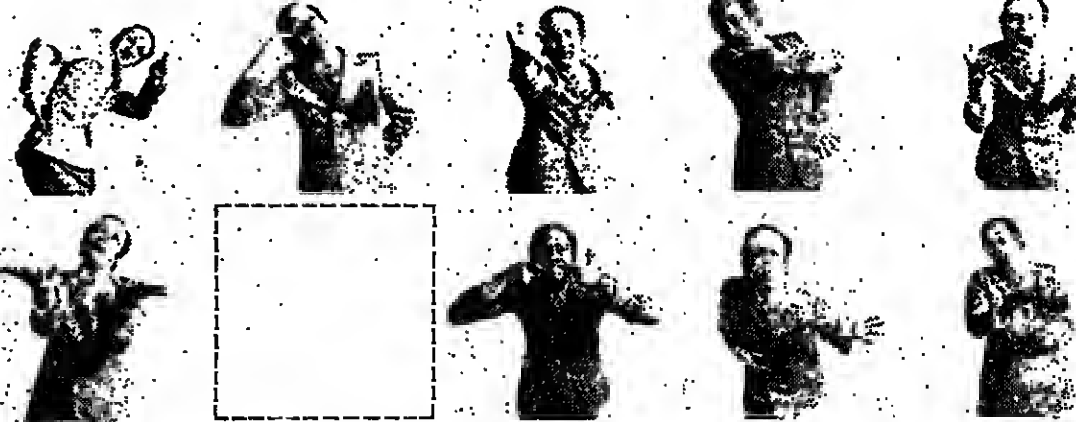
Rain had fallen as the crowd assembled and it was still raining when Fidel first arrived on the platform at 5.20. He walked to the edge of the platform, gestured to the sky.

"It has never rained when Fidel speaks on the 28th of July," said one Cuban Foreign Ministry official. "And it will not rain this time either." The rain stopped at 6 pm precisely the time that the ceremonies began. —Newsday.



Dr Fidel Castro

## A few Italian hand signals you won't find in the Continental Guide.



At first sight, it seems encouraging that Italian drivers use so many hand signals.

The trouble is that most of them indicate disparaging observations on the ancestry of the driver in front, rather than whether the signaller is turning left or right. This is hardly surprising, since he himself seldom knows which way he's turning until he's turning.

You'll notice too that some signals require the use of both hands, which can be quite exciting at 150 Km an hour. This probably accounts for something unique in Italy: passenger's hand signals. The most usual of these is both hands covering the eyes. Another popular passenger sign is that of the cross.

As Italy's largest tyre manufacturer, Pirelli

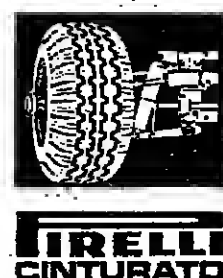
saw all this coming decades ago, and embarked on years of research and experiment which eventually resulted in the Pirelli Cinturato — the first ever textile radial-ply tyre.

It helped, to say the least. And we've been improving it steadily ever since, so things are still getting better.

Best of all, we have factories in Britain too, so you can get the same superlative tyre at the same cost as other radial tyres.

Even if you don't take your life in your hands every time you drive, you'll be that much safer with a set of Cints under you.

If they can keep the Italians out of trouble think what they can do for you.





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## HOME NEWS

## 'Inadequate tests' of intelligence among migrant children

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

Too many immigrant children are being classified as educationally subnormal, local authorities and school inspectors have confirmed to the Department of Education and Science.

They blame this in many cases, on misdiagnosis based on inadequate intelligence tests, particularly the Stanford-Binet test, which fail to distinguish between the children's true potential and their short-term cultural deprivation.

One authority found the percentage of immigrants in its special day schools was almost double that in its primary and secondary schools. Another authority had 49 per cent of its educationally subnormal children, compared with 28 per cent in its total school population.

A third authority found that the great majority of immigrants in educationally subnormal schools registered Stanford-Binet IQs of 80 or less, but many of them gave the impression to their heads that these results were not representative of their true ability.

The findings are reported in a survey by the Education of Immigrants. It attributes the

initial low performance of some children to their problems of adjustment to a new language, culture, and educational environment.

The number of immigrants at school in England and Wales last year rose to 263,710—3 per cent of the total school population—compared with 148,000 in 1968.

Restrictions on new admissions to Britain will eventually reduce the number of new pupils, but for some time the total immigrant school population will be kept at or above the present level by birth and the arrival of dependent children.

In some areas, this population was far above the national average. In Haringey—an area with a disproportionate number in ESN schools—and Brent, immigrants formed 26.9 per cent and 28.9 per cent of the school roll in 1969.

Percentages in other areas were Islington (24.7), Hackney (26), Wolverhampton (13.8), Warrington (12.1), and Huddersfield (10.9).

But the survey forecasts that the educational arguments for dispersal of immigrant children

to less concentrated schools will tend to diminish as their experience fewer language and cultural problems.

The survey significantly modifies advice about dispersal of immigrants in schools previously given in a Government circular. The Secretary for Education, Mrs Thatcher, said yesterday, "draws attention to the education and other disadvantages of operating a dispersal policy and suggests other more constructive ways of dealing with the problem."

The Education of Immigrants Survey 19, Department of Education and Science, Stationery Office, 85p.

## BMA discusses women's problems

## Role worries doctor

DR HUGH BINNIE, Leicester University's senior medical officer, said in his paper "Women Students," that he had been "shattered" to learn that 18 per cent of those attending the city's VD clinic were students.

More and more female students had genital-urinary symptoms, and because the problem was "getting beyond our existing resources," he had set up an advisory clinic run by Family Planning Association doctors who carried out smear tests, prescribed contraceptives, and gave advice on psycho-sexual problems associated with premarital intercourse.

Dr Binnie appealed to the doctors for advice: "It should be apparent to you by now that I am being increasingly concerned with the results of our present permissive society. I am asking myself more and more whether my present policy is correct. Should I be trying to stop this increasing permissiveness? Is it my job to do so, and if not, what is it doing, whose job is it? Perhaps you can help me."

He was also worried why students "with their reputedly superior intelligence, with their access to contraceptive measures, and talks on contraceptive techniques, with the knowledge that a pregnancy can ruin their academic careers despite the efforts of all concerned to save them, insist on becoming pregnant?"

He was sure that there was no place at universities for students abusing narcotic drugs.

## Postmen lose claim

By our Labour Correspondent

The Post Office last night formally rejected a 5 per cent pay claim from the Union of Post Office Workers. The union had offered to forgo a more substantial non-contributory pension scheme to meet the cost of the increase, but the Post Office refused.

The demand is a hangover from the settlement which ended the seven weeks postal strike this year. The UPW reluctantly accepted a 9 per cent settlement but decided to try its luck by bargaining away the new pension terms. But the union has never taken this line in a BBC programme that yesterday's rejection looks like being the end of the matter.

Later, Mr Ian Mikardo, president of ASTMS, said that no one would ask Sir Gerald to join the union but could apply through the normal channels.

Sir Gerald told me yesterday that if he became a branch officer of Clive Jenkins' union, this would be paradoxical, "but only because it would not generally be supposed that one of the earliest members of the Institute of Directors, and a professional company director, and a capitalist in every way, would wish to carry a trade union card."

In the United States I already have a card as a fully paid-up member of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, which enables me to charge commercial fees whenever I appear in the United States.

Why could he not now join the National Union of Journalists or Equity, the actors' union? Sir Gerald replied, "I would not want to be a member of the Society of Authors."

Sir Gerald also pointed out that while he and Clive



Women's Lib members demonstrating yesterday outside the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

by John Windsor

## Cheap air travel 'spreading VD'

Package tours and cheap travel have helped spread venereal disease to a record level in Britain and to epidemic proportions abroad, Dr Robert Catterall director of the Middlesex Hospital's venereology department, told the BMS's annual scientific meeting in Leicester yesterday.

He expected further increases in the next decade and said there was urgent need to enlarge and modernise VD clinics and employ more staff to cope with the "casualties of sexual permissiveness."

An increasing number of people contracted the infection while away from home. Travelers tended to be more promiscuous because of increased opportunity and the unsettling effects of travel.

"There is little doubt that the rapid growth of package holidays and other forms of cheap travel will make this an increasing problem in the 1970s when jet and supersonic air travel become fully established," he said.

The highly mobile, itinerant, restless men and women of the wealthy countries are creating new patterns for the spread of sexually transmitted diseases across national and continental frontiers. It was "the price

society must be prepared to pay for sexual freedom."

The increase in resistant strains and the pill which, unlike the sheath, gave no mechanical protection from infection, had led to over 250,000 new patients a year. The vast majority of male patients, he said, were willing to help trace their contact "but in many instances they are unable to do so because the association was so casual and transitory that they often do not know the girl's name or even the colour of her hair, let alone her address."

Women were the most likely to suffer from the accidents of casual and promiscuous sex. The increase in VD had been greatest among women in the past few years. The ratio of men to women at the clinic had fallen from 3-1 to 1-1 and was rapidly approaching equality. The highest incidence in women was between 16 and 21.

Dr Catterall warned that more strains of VD were now showing resistance to antibiotics. The success rate of penicillin on gonorrhoea was once over 95 per cent. In London 30 per cent of cases now showed relative resistance and streptomycin was no longer an effective cure.

Occasionally, sensitive strains were killed, causing symptoms to disappear, but leaving the patient infectious to others and in danger of developing complications.

Many women were carriers without knowing it, he said. "One of the most important and less widely known facts about the sexually transmitted diseases is that they are frequently symptomless in women for weeks, months, and in some cases even for years. When the incidence of VD is high, there is always a reservoir of undiagnosed, communicable diseases in women in the community."

New strains were more prevalent: only a third of patients had diseases of the old classical type—syphilis, gonorrhoea, and chancroid. One of the new strains, herpes genitalis, was increasingly common and had been linked with cancer of the cervix.

Dr Catterall concluded: "In the age of easy and safe contraception and of antibiotic treatment of infection, a morality based on these fears has inevitably been undermined. Yet the permissive society, which has replaced it, with its tolerance of sexual life, has produced its own important problems."

A student aged 19 died from thrombosis after taking the contraceptive pill for two months, it was said at Finsbury last night. The girl, Marie Catherine Fuller, was on vacation from Hull University at her parents' home in Crossways, Westlestone, Middlesex.

She complained of breathlessness and a sore chest and consulted Dr James Lindsay of Colindale Avenue, Harrow, who said she did not mention she was on the pill. "I thought she must have suffered an attack of asthma and as she was due to go on holiday to Spain the following Saturday I arranged for her to have a chest X-ray."

But after the X-ray she collapsed, complaining of an acute chest pain. She was taken to Colindale hospital but was certified dead.

"My wife asked Marie if she was taking the contraceptive pill," said Mr William Fuller. "She denied it as she knew my wife's views on the matter. After her death I found some contraceptive pills amongst her possessions. The doctor who prescribed Marie with the pill, Evelyn, Dr Gwyneth Griffiths, said: 'I examined her on request at the family planning clinic in Hull on May 10 and found nothing abnormal about her. She was given a further prescription of the pill on June 29 and her university doctor was informed.'"

The coroner, Dr David Paul, recorded a verdict of misadventure and said his findings would be forwarded to the Dunlop Committee on Drug Safety.

**Bengali to go home**

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The court rejected an appeal by Shajid Ali Mufaz Uddin (44), a Bengali Moslem, against a recommendation that he be deported. The recommendation was made at Inner London Sessions in March after Uddin admitted using a forged passport to enter Britain.

## Women fight for cheap abortion

By our own Reporter

Women's Lib has taken on a weighty slice of the medical establishment in its fight for "luncheon" abortions. In London yesterday some of the movement's members demonstrated outside the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, one of the most powerful voices in the anti-abortion lobby.

About 20 women, some with young children, gathered outside the college in Regent's Park and handed in a letter addressed to the president, Professor Sir Arthur Jeffcoate. The college, in its sedate and leafy surroundings, has attracted the attentions of Women's Lib because it has refused to sanction experiments into the "suction" technique for the abortion. This involves inserting a thin tube into the womb and extracting its contents. If this is used early enough in the pregnancy, and if the mother is well enough, she can be allowed home with a minimum of four hours, and treated afterwards as an outpatient.

One of the demonstrators, Kate Crowther, said that a freemasonry of medical racketeers were reaping the profits of expensive abortions. Other demonstrators said that as suction abortions did not involve an overnight stay in a clinic, the cost of a private abortion could drop from about £100 to £30. But in a manifesto they agreed that "abortion should be available free of charge to any woman, regardless of age, income, or place of residence."

They shoved copies of that demand through the windows of the college. A man at the door, much too grand to be called a commissionaire, also agreed to take a bundle for internal distribution. But as for seeing Professor Jeffcoate to ask why he was hostile when Sir George Godber, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health, seemed in favour, that was not possible without an appointment.

## Channel delays today

By our own Reporter

Sealink cross-Channel car ferries from Newhaven to Dieppe will be disrupted again today because of the continuing strike of officers on French ships. But Dover is expected to be back to normal after the cancellation of some of yesterday's sailings.

Queues of cars built up at Dover yesterday, but Sealink was confident of clearing the backlog later. Some holiday-makers had to wait two hours for sailings.

Sealink officials said there had been a "fairly remarkable" transfer of passengers, no complaints, and no severe delays. Cancelled sailings on the Newhaven-Dieppe route today are the 1.45 a.m. and 6 a.m. from Dieppe, and 7.30 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. from Newhaven.

The French strike is expected to be over by tomorrow.

## Legal aid for divorce attacked

As the State does not pay for

marriage, it should not pay for divorce, Sir George Baker, president, said in the Divorce Court, London, yesterday.

Since the new divorce law last January, there had been a big drain on the Legal Aid fund—the taxpayer's money. This was because, where decrees were granted and there was no finding of fault by either husband or wife, some judges had been making "no costs" orders. This was wrong.

In the ordinary case each party should pay their costs, otherwise the Legal Aid fund will find itself "very much in the red," Sir George said.

Ordering that a husband and wife in such a case should each pay half the costs, the president said: "I want to establish the principle that because there is divorce on two years separation with consent, it does not follow that, there being no fault attributable to anybody, nobody should pay any costs."

Later counsel told the president the couple had agreed to share the costs.

In a following case, in similar circumstances but where there was a "nil" contribution to legal aid the president made no order, saying: "There is nothing I can do about it."

Jenkins were old warriors they were firm friends too. I telephoned Clive Jenkins at a hotel in Vienna and he exploded into gales of laughter as I explained the situation. He must have laughed for nearly 21 worth of the call.

He agreed with Sir Gerald, nevertheless, that if the salaries and conditions of MPs were to be subject to a review board, the MPs should be properly represented and organised. ASTMS already had a couple of dozen Labour MPs, about five Tories and three Liberals. Sir Gerald would be more than welcome. He was a gifted parliamentarian, and there might well be the need for a branch of the union at Westminster.

"I support Sir Gerald," said Mr Jenkins, "I think he would make an excellent shop steward—no, a convener of shop stewards, in the House of Commons."

## Girl kept Pill a secret

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## Crisis in Left, says Hain

By our Political Correspondent

The Labour and Liberal parties are both ineffectual in bringing about radical change, says Mr Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, in the current number of "Liberator," Young Liberal newspaper.

Mr Hain sees in this situation a chance for the Young Liberals to precipitate "a broad radical movement, campaigning from the springboards of a community politics strategy."

As he sees it, the Left is in the midst of a major crisis and on the receiving end of a massive right wing backlash—systematic inroads into civil liberties and personal freedom, deterioration of the racial climate, and a concerted attack

on medium- and low-income families.

The Labour Party, tragically, is being strangled by its record in power. The Liberal Party, equally tragically, is incapable of mounting an effective political campaign, and is drifting fast into the backwaters of British politics. Radicalism has died down on the campuses and is only latent in youth politics.

The knowledge that Sir Gerald and Mr Jenkins are at any time about to appear together, but in opposition, on the television or radio is enough to send sensitive people racing for the potting shed. The possibility, that they are about to stalk the corridors of the House of Commons in harness, inextricably linked by the warmth of their characters and a common gift for publicity, is awesome.

The liaison began at a party at the "Spectator" last week when Sir Gerald and Jenkins discovered that, by coincidence, they were each claiming much the same

increase in salaries and expenses for MPs.

Sir Gerald put his case yesterday, in a private capacity, before Lord Boyle's review board, explaining that the State last year paid him £4,000, and he spent £5,000. He then said in a BBC programme that if a parliamentary branch of ASTMS were established he would be happy to join it, even to become the "father of the chapel."

Later, Mr Ian Mikardo, president of ASTMS, said that no one would ask Sir Gerald to join the union but could apply through the normal channels.

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## If you can't beat 'em, join 'em

By MICHAEL LAKE

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# Record increase to 40,000 in prison population last year

By PETER HARVEY

Britain's prison population rose to unprecedented levels last year and many prisoners were living two and three to a cell designed for one. This picture of the mounting problem facing the nation's penal system was revealed yesterday in the Prison Department's report for 1970.

Some of the major points in the report are: An increase of more than 100 per cent in the number of people in prison in the past 20 years. In the first six months of 1970, there was a record rise in prison population—from 35,965 to 40,137. (The latest figures show that on June 15 this year the total in prisons and borstals had risen to 40,470).

Half the men and women are living in buildings built more than a century ago and a third of the men "had to sleep two or three in cells" built for one prisoner.

No specific limit can be set on the increase of the number of people going to gaol if the crime rate continues to rise. The number of men convicted of indictable offences had increased on average by 7 per cent in recent years.

"Taking all males aged 17 and over, the number of people convicted of indictable offences per 100,000 of the population increased from 394 in 1950 and 571 in 1960 to 1,155 in 1970."

The report also shows that 2,050 people sent to prison in 1970, 1,820 men and 230 women—were reported to have some degree of dependence on drugs.

The report warns that the rapid rise in prison population has made it "difficult to sustain the advances of recent years in the treatment and training of inmates."

The pressure of numbers is straining resources such as education, employment and group activities. "At many establishments it also threatened to reduce opportunities for those informal contacts between staff and inmates."

The report shows that the number of prisoners serving life sentences also continued to increase. There were 130 life sentences in 1970 and an average of 730 "lifers" in pool during the year. Another 12 prisoners received sentences of 10 years or more. The average length of sentence also continued to increase. Security measures were improved during the year, with closed circuit television installed.

There were 21 escapes during 1970—three fewer than in 1969.

In the section on borstals, the report says the provisional total of trainees was 6,818—an increase of 12 per cent over 1969.

that do so much to influence the response and outlook of people in custody."

The report again warns "that in the overcrowded conditions there is a risk of emphasis turning to the sheer physical and material needs (of prisoners)."

The report describes the large and systematic building programme being undertaken by the Prison Department, but warns that although many new prisons and borstals have been opened since 1958, they have not provided enough places to match the rise in the prison population.

More than 20 major schemes are listed on which it is planned to start work during the next four or five years. By February of this year, planning permission had been given for nine major schemes providing more than 5,000 extra places.

The report describes a number of measures taken in 1970 to alleviate overcrowding. Local and remand prison population increases were limited by removing as many "suitable" men as possible from closed to open prisons. Steps were taken to ensure there were not "without good reason" vacancies in the closed training prisons.

Cells that had been used for other purposes, such as store-rooms and offices, were restored to their original function. Increased use was made of prefabricated movable offices and new designs for folding furniture.

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1969 and 36 per cent over 1967. There was a larger proportion of difficult trainees, the home-

less, the inadequate, the institutionally, and the criminally sophisticated.

But community projects continued to hold interest, with the governor of one borstal reporting that 12 trainees had been helping to feed, care for, and entertain physically and mentally handicapped children.

(Report on the work of the Prison Department, 1970, Command 4724, Stationery Office, 65p.)

## Degree change will lead to more academic freedom

The title of ordinary degree—one of the main status barriers between universities and polytechnics—is to be abolished from September, 1972.

This change, announced yesterday by the Council for National Academic Awards, will give considerably more academic freedom to the growing number of students at non-university institutions.

Instead of having to opt at the beginning of their courses

to work for either an honours or an ordinary degree, they will be able to take a more flexible syllabus, leading to a BA, BSc or BEd, and this will give most of them the chance to aim for an Oxbridge-type honours degree split into three classes.

The new pattern of awards is designed to come into effect for some existing students, as well as for those starting courses next September.

The speed of transition will depend on whether individual polytechnics and colleges have the resources and staff to implement the scheme fully. In any case, the ordinary degree will be discontinued from September, 1972, or sooner if the colleges wish to do so and their present students are agreeable.

The CNA, which called the new system a fundamental change in its course structures, said experience had shown that a rigid distinction between ordinary and honours degrees as not in the interests of good educational development.

Wherever the situation in a college permitted, the council hoped "that there will be provision for the student to map out for himself, under the guidance of his tutors, a programme of study that matches his interest and ability as closely as possible, and which provides him with the opportunity of gaining the highest award of which he is capable."

The number of students whose courses are controlled by the CNA rose from 15,000 in 1965 to 25,000 this year, the equivalent of the population of three sizeable universities.

## Drug sentence cut

An appeal by Lady Kathleen Reynolds (30), daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, against a six months' suspended prison sentence for permitting her premises to be used for smoking cannabis resin, was allowed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court substituted a £50 fine payable over three months, or three months' imprisonment in default.

Lord Justice Sachs said: "This court desires to state that the fine is one that assumes that no member of her family and

none of her friends will in any misguided helpfulness pay this sum for her."

It is intended to be something which affects her own pocket in the same way as it would affect the pocket of any person who had committed a similar offence.

Lady Kathleen, who was said to have an allowance of £500 a year from her father, was convicted at Inner London Sessions in December, 1970. She was then living at Harrington Gardens, South Kensington.

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## Messing about at sea

People who go to the sea-side for a day out "with a boat in the boat" are getting into all sorts of trouble on the high seas, the Coastguard Chief Inspector, Lieutenant Commander John Douglas, said in London yesterday.

He said these inflatable boats, small dinghies or airbeds were carried in the boot or on the roof of the car, and they were sometimes used "for the most remarkably silly things."

Commander Douglas was speaking at a news conference on the Coastguard annual report, which disclosed a record number of rescues—coupled with a growing staff shortage.

He forecast more trouble as more people took to the sea in small craft. But he thought a "sensible approach" could stop the casualty and rescue figures rising too far.

Commander Douglas made it clear his attack was not aimed at yacht clubs. They had a high reputation and high safety standards, he said.

# Doctor did not canvass for abortions

A doctor accused of canvassing for abortion patients was cleared by the General Medical Council yesterday. The GMC's disciplinary committee found Dr Willie Townsley, of Hendon Way, North London, not guilty of serious professional misconduct after his counsel, Mr Robert Alexander, submitted that the entire case rested on the uncorroborated evidence of a taxi driver.

The taxi driver, Mr David Gordon, had told the inquiry that the doctor paid him up to £40 a time to bring girls to his surgery. Later he decided to sell his story to the "News of the World" and had been paid £2,000.

Dr Townsley denied ever having performed an abortion. He also denied receiving the "going rate" of between £100 and £300 to terminate a pregnancy, or canvassing for business at Heathrow Airport, London.

He said he had recommended patients to gynaecologists for abortions and charged a fee-up to £10—but he was not paid by the surgeon. He described Mr Gordon's evidence as "a tissue of lies."

Cross-examined by Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC for the GMC, the doctor said that he normally received patients seeking abortions "mainly by recommendation."

He explained that it was the recommendation of one patient to another. He very rarely received patients from doctors.

Mr Gatehouse put it to the doctor that one of the regular ways in which he expected patients was through taxi drivers. The doctor replied: "One of the ways, possibly."

Mr Gatehouse: Is it fair to say that taxi drivers' patients are always termination patients?

Yes.

Mr Gatehouse: It would follow then, that you are well known among taxi drivers as a doctor who accepts termination cases. Do you cause your card to be circulated at London Airport?

Yes.

Asked by a member of the committee, it was not in his interests to act after the "News of the World" story, Dr Townsley replied: "I was instructed by the Medical Defence Union not to comment and not to have any dealings with any newspaper articles."

The committee chairman, Lord Cohen, then asked him about the number of abortion cases he had had in the six months before April 1970.

Dr Townsley said he had about 30 patients in that period, 10 of whom were brought by taxi drivers.

Lord Hodson told the court he had been driving for "easily 50 years" and his only conviction had been for motorcycling without lights while in the army in 1914.

## Ex-Law Lord fined

Lord Hodson (75), a former Lord of Appeal, was fined £75 at Henley-on-Thames yesterday for careless driving.

The magistrate decided not to disqualify him because of his "wonderful" driving record.

Lord Hodson, who lives at Rotherfield Greys, Oxon, denied driving without due care and failing to conform to a "give way" sign.

Both summonses arose from an accident on the Henley to Oxford road on February 21, when a car driven by Lord Hodson was involved in an accident with another car in which a woman passenger was killed.

Mr Terence Maher, prosecuting, said that Lord Hodson's Austin Princess left a minor road and collided with a Mini going towards Henley. It was a particularly dangerous and difficult junction, and Lord Hodson had said he was safe to pull out and turn right on to the main road.

The Mini driver, Mr John Carlton, of Chiswick High Road, London, an assistant public house manager, said he had passed another car and pulled back to his own side of the road, and that was the last he could remember. His speed had been about 50 to 55 mph.

Lord Hodson told the court he had been driving for "easily 50 years" and his only conviction had been for motorcycling without lights while in the army in 1914.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

<p><b>The Queen's University of Belfast</b> Department of Botany <b>RESEARCH ASSISTANT</b></p> <p>Applications are invited from Honorary members in Botany or Biochemistry for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Botany. Applicants should have a BSc or equivalent in Botany or Biochemistry.</p> <p>The appointment, on the salary scale £1,200-£1,800 p.a., is for one year, from October 1, 1971, but may be renewed for a further two years.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Department of Botany, The Queen's University, Belfast, BT7 1NN. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>Australian National University</b> <b>RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PACIFIC STUDIES</b> <b>FELLOWSHIP OR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN FAR EASTERN HISTORY</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Fellow or Research Fellow in the Department of Far Eastern History. The Fellow will be responsible for the teaching of Chinese and Japanese history, and will also be expected to contribute to the research and publication of the School.</p> <p>The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a. The Fellow will be appointed for one year, from October 1, 1971, but may be renewed for a further two years.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Department of Far Eastern History, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 2601. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Wales</b> <b>University College of Swansea</b> <b>TEMPORARY LECTURER IN GEOPHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Geophysics in the Department of Geology.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Department of Geology, University of Wales, Swansea, SA2 8PP. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Kent at Canterbury</b> <b>Faculty of Natural Sciences</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES</b></p> <p>Applications are invited from persons holding a PhD in Biology or related subjects for a Research Fellowship in the Biological Laboratories.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NF. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>Macquarie University</b> Sydney, Australia <b>ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/ SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Associate Professor or Senior Lecturer in Business Administration in the School of Economic and Financial Studies.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, School of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW 2109. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>The University of Sheffield</b> <b>DIVISION OF ECONOMIC STUDIES</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Economics in the Division of Economic Studies.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Division of Economic Studies, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, S10 2TN. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>Worcestershire Social Services Department</b> <b>QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS</b></p> <p>To complete the establishment of an Integrated Social Services Department and to maintain and develop a high standard of professional social work in the County.</p> <p><b>SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS</b> GRADE AP V, £2,025-£2,268</p> <p>Area Directors and Deputies are in post at each of the four Area Offices. A few posts are still available for Senior Social Workers to lead teams which are to become GENERAL. Each post will carry special responsibility for certain co-ordinating functions.</p> <p>Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Social Workers with experience of staff and student supervision.</p> <p><b>SOCIAL WORKERS</b> Salary £1,560</p> <p>Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers from the different disciplines. Teams are to be generic but Social Workers will extend their sphere of work when ready to do so.</p> <p><b>AREA OFFICES</b> at Bromsgrove, Halesowen, Kidderminster and Worcester.</p> <p>Application forms and details from Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Enquiries welcomed.</p>	
<p><b>Brunel University</b> <b>STUDENTS' UNION MANAGER</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Students' Union Manager. The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Cape Town</b> <b>FULL-TIME DEAN</b> <b>Faculty of Engineering</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Full-time Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 7700. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Edinburgh</b> <b>DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING SCIENCE</b> <b>LECTURER</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Civil Engineering and Building Science.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Department of Civil Engineering and Building Science, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH8 9JX. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Manchester</b> <b>RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in Pharmaceutical Microbiology.</p> <p>The studentship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>The University of Sydney</b> <b>McAUGHEY CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of McAughey Chair of Geography.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, The University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>Worcestershire County Council</b> <b>SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b> <b>CARING FOR THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED</b></p> <p>To complete the establishment of an Integrated Social Services Department and to maintain and develop a high standard of professional social work in the County.</p> <p><b>SENIOR SOCIAL WORKERS</b> GRADE AP V, £2,025-£2,268</p> <p>Area Directors and Deputies are in post at each of the four Area Offices. A few posts are still available for Senior Social Workers to lead teams which are to become GENERAL. Each post will carry special responsibility for certain co-ordinating functions.</p> <p>Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Social Workers with experience of staff and student supervision.</p> <p><b>SOCIAL WORKERS</b> Salary £1,560</p> <p>Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers from the different disciplines. Teams are to be generic but Social Workers will extend their sphere of work when ready to do so.</p> <p><b>AREA OFFICES</b> at Bromsgrove, Halesowen, Kidderminster and Worcester.</p> <p>Application forms and details from Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Enquiries welcomed.</p>	
<p><b>City of Manchester</b> <b>Education Committee</b> <b>MANCHESTER RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Residential School Manager.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, City of Manchester, Manchester, M1 2ET. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Hongkong</b> <b>SENIOR STAFF TUTOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Senior Staff Tutor in the Department of Extra-mural Studies.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Hongkong, Hongkong. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>Wool Industries Research Association</b> <b>Research Assistant</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Wool Industries Research Association.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Wool Industries Research Association, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	
<p><b>Standing Conference on Regional Planning in South Wales and Monmouthshire</b> <b>TECHNICAL SECRETARY</b> <b>Senior Officers Grade</b> £2,106-£2,751</p> <p>Applications for this post are invited from persons who have completed the course of the Standing Conference on Regional Planning. The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £2,106 to £2,751 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Standing Conference on Regional Planning, Cardiff, CF1 1AB. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>CRANFIELD</b> <b>Department of Mathematics</b> <b>RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN COMPUTER ASSESSMENT</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Mathematics.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Cranfield, Bedfordshire. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>University of Nottingham</b> <b>RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN PHYSICS</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in Physics.</p> <p>The Fellowship is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	<p><b>Wool Industries Research Association</b> <b>Research Assistant</b></p> <p>Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Wool Industries Research Association.</p> <p>The post is for one year, from October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1972. The salary scale ranges from £1,200 to £1,800 p.a.</p> <p>Further particulars may be obtained from Mr D. W. Smith, Wool Industries Research Association, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Applications should be sent by August 14.</p>	



WHO SPEAKS FOR THE younger generation? Fudge the clichés, and purge also the cardboard face-acts, the by-the-bye pop-oids. Shake a sad head over the politically well-meant incoherence of the underground press. You're left with the writer, whose pen is sharper than either the stylus or the thumb of the most beautiful governess: the rose of the underground press. You're left with the writer, whose pen is sharper than either the stylus or the thumb of the most beautiful governess: the rose of the underground press.

At 23, he is working on what will be his third published novel, and has just broken through into the world of publishing itself, thanks to the faith of Alan Maclean at Macmillan. He had been an editor there for a while, but has now been given his own imprint, Open Gate, which will appear in October with "Playground," subtitled "A game of fiction," by Peter Buckman, author of "The Limits of Protest." So Bloom has, I suggest to him, joined the enemy.

The enemy, without admitting it to themselves, have joined it. He never defines the "us" and never needs to. "Macmillan is one of the few places in London where they'd tolerate a freak; it's an English upper class place, they believe in tolerance, so I fit in there." He talks quietly, sometimes so quietly that you strain to hear, in a class accent and equable tone of voice, though in part warning and part explanation he later adds: "I'm generally regarded as a pranking speedfreak."

"I want to give my fellow kiddies some books to read, and I want to publish some of the books they write. One of the paranoias I have is that I thought Open Gate might be a sort of war-cry, but it's just that it's clean and free and it's a nice name." The letterhead shows birds and hints at mountains beyond the inviting gate.

Bloom's own books are heavily seasoned with sexual narrative, but it's notable that Buckman's "Playground" contains the bare minimum, and then only in parody. There are only the two paragraphs headed OBLIGATORY SEXY BUT!! "Playground" has been likened to a fictional Little Red School Book, though the revolution it depicts never looks like succeeding, and there's a desperate underlying cynicism.

If you get what you want it's not worth having," says one of the old-guard characters. Bloom's world, by comparison, is an hysterical hot-house. "The difference between him as a writer and me is that he's an amazingly acute observer," says Bloom. "There's too much of the lyric in me. 'Playground' suggests that a 13-year-old kid is just as capable of deciding what he wants to do as Lord Longford is. We commissioned it from seeing the first 20 pages." He is very pleased about that, probably with good reason.

"Playground," in fact, speaks with terse, stiff-lipped eloquence, in a notably inventive form, of Bloom's own philosophy. He talks of "the fight for the child to retain its difference, the pain of life, the idiosyncrasy of everything. If you flash to that pain you either fight, you go and cry in the gutter, or you die. All this comes over with hushed intensity: a gentle, peaceable person, complete with fuzzy hair and ank and ear ornaments, he sits poised in space and time between the desk loaded with typewriter and reference

CHRISTOPHER FORD interviews WILLIAM BLOOM, prolific young novelist, and the man responsible for Macmillan's latest new imprint

## Keeper of the open gate



PICTURE BY WILLIAM BLOOM BY PETER JONES

books and, on the other side of his room, the rock records and the low table with acid paperbacks on top, and fat, sleepy cat underneath.

His background didn't have to be hard. He was born in Earls Court ("before the Australians moved in, when it was nice, like a village"), his father is a psychiatrist and his mother a social worker and journalist. He went to school at St Paul's, where he enjoyed absolutely nothing. "School was a total non-event. I did chemistry and biology because I thought I was going to be a doctor, but as soon as the exams came along I realised it was a hideous mistake. I'm a kid of the city, for want of a better term. I was a delinquent. I used to skip school to watch the Stones. I split home early, too. I lived in horrible, nasty, terrible places without baths, where I had to go to the public baths. I'm not sure that my first book made me a little money."

Which made possible, so suggests his describing arm, the fresh-air place where he now lives and mostly works and which he shares with Jamie Mandelkern, author of "Buttons—The Making of a President," another book on the Open Gate list, and Joy Farrer,

who manages "IT." All three, can you bear it, are writing novels at once. A factory in Kensington.

His parents are apparently easy-going people, and seem to think quite well of his novels. "We had a little bit of trouble with my grandmother, who's German. She was using my first book to teach her Catholic priest English and she had to cut out all the 'dirty' bits before she showed it to him. But my parents are parents. If for some strange reason you think you're an integral unit you're going to come into conflict at some point. You can't survive if you don't have personal freedom."

Between school and literary acceptance, he worked variously in a bookshop and as a publicist. He had been writing novels since 16, though the first two, which he says are awful, remain unpublished. But he took 1967 off. "I did all the nice things. In immediate terms this was the year that saw the flower-children, in actual terms thousands of kids saw there was a life-style. But a lot of bitterness followed that year; we'd all been conned into thinking perhaps we could live a nice, gentle life. There was a vague sense of futurelessness."

Why, though, the exclusiveness to one age-group? What's new about disillusion? "There's only exclusiveness to the extent that any group has to find pragmatic ways to hold itself together. The two most beautiful people I know are over 40. . . . But a drug-orientated culture means not having control over your thoughts, and this is something most older English people hate. There's now a large group of kids who can survive without control over their thoughts, without a personal, emotional dogma." From his own frenziedly-won experience he spells out the things that matter to him: "Honesty, purity, love, respect."

His two published novels, both by Michael Joseph, are "Softly, Children, I'm Coming" and "A Canterbury Tale—A Game for Children." Read what you will into the titles; the books, he says, are about "the amazing ease with which people get hurt. They're both very much screams, they're my songs to sing. Somehow I always manage to keep a few pages of self-indulgence." Earlier, I've teased him about the self-indulgence.

The first book includes a girl who knows rather more than most people think she does, and a young man who

can't bear responsibility for his own actions but who needs the relationship with her father as well as with the girl herself. The men as they might have done in any novel for a hundred years, go to Lord's together: "What the hell am I doing at cricket? I'm watching me watching cricket? It's outrageous. This little kid's being led into the depths of depravity. Bloom once went to Lord's, he thinks. Or perhaps it might have been The Oval."

"A Canterbury Tale" is a latter-day Babes in the Wood, but the protagonists, who are 13 and 14, get up to things under their blanket which are mentioned in no fairy-tale. The story also involves an 18-year-old voyeur obsessed by both Jenny and Tristram.

Bloom once read in a newspaper an item about two small boys at an orphanage who were close friends. One got adopted and with his "parents" would come and take the other out for picnics at a spot many miles from the orphanage. The family moved to another part of the country so the picnics stopped. And one day the remaining little boy made his way, with a lonely animal's dogged instinct, to the picnic site all those miles away and there simply died. The dedication of "A Canterbury Tale" reads: "To the small boy who lay down in a ditch to die. His corpse surprised."

The censorious have not liked the book, yet in an odd way it is about the absolute purity and power of love, even over death itself, which is a gloriously romantic concept to be sure. "I've been called totally mad for writing it," says Bloom, and even his whimsicality doesn't extend to having his work considered a monstrous perversion. But then he shows me the tribute of James Baldwin: "A Canterbury Tale" is for me one of the most honest attempts to confront the nature and the price of love that I have ever read. For attempt, read achievement; and for love, read love." Bloom is quite shy about that, from someone he admires so much, and it has made up to him for all the disturbed, hostile reactions.

He erupted into his new profession, at this year's Society of Young Publishers conference, by suggesting that most authors' opinion of most publishers could be summed up by a very rude word indeed. "I had to open the conference speech, and I said, 'I have nothing to say to you, I have the hostility of most of the audience.' And of course he abhors censorship." Censors are the dirty old men of their own consciences. The world is so nasty, let's get hurt by something we can hold in our hands and just close."

Yet it will be surprising if he does not bring Macmillan far more admiration than embarrassment. He seems to have little interest in the fast buck as such: "It would be nice to have lots of money but it shouldn't interfere with one's little whims." He is better placed than most to decide what's substantial and growing readership wants and has, by implication, rarely been getting. To console the aforementioned lord, the one so concerned about dirt, Bloom adds: "I'm not into publishing pornography, anyway." And how does he define it? "I don't."

PETER FIDDICK:

There is a failure, not just of television men, but of politicians too, to come together, to use each other, and therefore a failure to integrate political discussion into what has been taken as the most important of the public media.

"MR HAROLD WILSON," simpered the continuity announcer, "has accepted an invitation to come back on a later programme of 'Man in the News' to discuss his book." Or words to that effect.

It was as though the clock had been put back 15 years. Roll out the red carpet, straighten your accent—A Leading Politician is coming to use our cameras. Cry, ever-so-discreetly, "Scoom." The subject himself in last Sunday night's "Man in the News" had been more realistic: "We're here to talk about the book," said Harold. "It's an expensive book and I don't get many plugs." Too true, he accepted an invitation for another chat about it later, when sales might have started dropping off. His agent would have killed him.

It was not just that late-night lapse, however, that has provoked sudden despair about the interrelation of British television and British politics. There is a piling up of circumstances that seems to bring the whole area into question. The Wednesday's Men debacle, crude demonstration of the immense gulf between television and the normal daily rough-house of political life and political journalism, perhaps created the sensitivity, but once attained, a disturbing number of thoughts fill out the picture.

More than ever, there is the impression that the television companies do not care even about the things they can do properly. It is, of course, a brain-raising thought, since both networks are charged by Parliament to care, and make proud claims to fulfil their serious functions more than adequately. A survey in the "Economist" of July 17 indeed quotes the output figures: BBC talks, documentaries, information, news occupy 22.6 per cent of the total; ITV news, documentaries and news features 16 per cent.

But when communication is an electronic dot whisking over a screen, seriousness is not just what you do but when you do it. Immediately we are drawn after the hand of programmes. Here, ITV claims the greater virtue because it does more current affairs programmes in peak hours than does BBC-1. This amounts largely to saying that their World in Action, "This Week," and News at Ten, as well as in peak hours as are Auntie's "Panorama" and 9 pm. News, but that "24 Hours" is not.

Certainly, shunting around the late hours—it started at 10.55 and 11 p.m. on successive nights last week—must have destroyed a once-important programme as a habit for most viewers. But after the temptation of television cynics who say the audience is being deliberately discarded so that the BBC can start again with something entirely new. On the other hand, the advent of summer, and with it Mr. Alan, in peak hours, may mean that "Panorama" and 9 pm. News, but that "24 Hours" is not.

Yet even the reflex non-think of the summer break is less important than the real failure. It is a failure not just of television men, but of politicians too, a failure of the two sides to come together, to use each other, and therefore a failure in the way to integrate political discussion—as opposed to "current affairs"—into what has conventionally been taken as the most important of the public media.

This is more easily seen by contrast with newspapers. The relationship between newspapers and politicians is not just one of mutual interest. Politicians are interested in what goes in newspapers and in talking to journalists, and journalists are interested in politicians. But it is also based on the fact that not one of them needs any other. There is always someone else to talk to, and there is usually someone prepared to chance his arm on propounding or publishing an unfashionable idea.

But the crucial difference is that political journalists do not need to be seen to talk to politicians. It is enough to know what they say. Political communication is based on a daily filtering and re-filtering of a mass of sources and theories.

It is a rough enough system, in all conscience, and the relationship which emerges is not always a comfortable one. But most politicians seem to have found that the edges they find rough can still be lived with, and that the resultant picture, overall, is as accurate as is possible.

Television, by contrast, is still in the age of the guest appearance. It seems that politicians will not trust themselves to talk to the television journalists and that the television men cannot find a way to use the information. You have only to imagine the horror which would greet the transfer to the screen of any of Fleet Street's political commentators. If there isn't a spokesman for each side actually visible in the studio, seems to be the assumption, it can't be true.

Yet without such frank recognition that the true face of politics is not the public face, it seems to me, television will remain a perpetual adolescence rather harder, during the 15 years of blinding existence, such an affair as "Yesterday's Men" would have been more clearly a childish irrelevance, for both sides.

## review

### ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

### Choral Prom

WHILE FROM history was being made at Covent Garden, the regular Proms still went on happily at the Royal Albert Hall. A sizeable audience turned up to hear a programme starting with pre-classical choral music and going on to the Magnificat of Bach's eldest son, Carl Philip Emmanuel.

We are always told that Bach's sons dapsed their father's style as unfashionable, yet this Magnificat showed more than superficial influence from father to son, and the wonder was that the very passages which owed most to sound modern. True, the fugue with which the work ends has its lumpy mummets, but the very quirkiness of the inspiration here and elsewhere adds to the liveliness of the music.

Roger Norrington was the very vigorous conductor, and in the first half his urgent advocacy came closer to his home ground in a superb group of motets by Schutz, Monteverdi, and Giovanni Gabrieli, more music that sounds amazingly modern. The choir was Norrington's own Heinrich Schütz

Choir and Choral, and with the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble and BBC Symphony Orchestra this spatial music of the seventeenth century had a field day.

The programme promised for the first motet "four groups scattered around the building." In fact they all appeared in the conventional place on the ample stage of the Albert Hall, and any initial disappointment that they were not further flung quickly disappeared. I doubt if they could have sounded richer or more impressive even in St Mark's Venice. With the hall's improved acoustics, the sharp thumping rhythms of Schutz came over with powerful impact, notably in "Es erhub sich," telling dramatically of war in heaven. Listeners to BBC Radio 3 may have been disappointed not to hear the programme on the night. The BBC has in fact recorded it, and will be broadcasting it shortly.

### COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

### Boris

MANY STRANGE SIGHTS have I seen in the theatre, but the sight of Boris: GIs waltzing with drag queens, sheeted furniture stacked up in World War One, even an audience in tears while Beecham told them that next day the opera house was to be pulled down. But none quainter than Mandy night, when the magnificent sombre "Boris" of Mussorgsky (with Christoff to be acclaimed) was offered to a Promenade audience at fifty new pence a squat. Promenade my foot (if that is the right

part of the anatomy). This was a concert-casual—each on his bunkers, in the stalls Japanese fashion, and I bet there wasn't one of them who wouldn't have paid ten guineas for a Western farewell before the end of dark, dismal scenes on the stage. The programme offered to offer these supposedly "new" discoveries of the delights of opera! (Been seeing that same raddled old array of operatic Anzies for years, whether here or at the Albert Hall.)

But it was all very orderly. The promoters brought their cheery fears and affectionate yelling, but left their toilet rolls and boaters at home; decorum flowered beneath the powerful shade of Sergeant Martin who stood, quelling exuberance, rather like Rosini's Boses arranging about the fringing of the Red Sea. I feel the operation must be repeated, but perhaps with a jollier, less breathless opera, say "Lucia," and that Wedding March which prompted the Shaw crack about why must the Devil have all the best tunes? "Boris" on foot is hard on the varicose veins, wonderful gull-ridden drama though it is.

### TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

### The Sinners

WHAT THE COMMERCIAL channel has found, I now see, is a neat equivalent to all those BBC adaptations of Somerset Maugham—a series of gently spun yarns set in a sufficiently exotic colony with a quaint, somewhat rigid ethic of its own, and a pleasing tendency to violent death, off-screen, without disturbing the essential gentility of it all. It is called "The Sinners" and its stories are set in

Catholic Ireland, with the Pope cast, so to speak, as Queen Victoria.

The first of the new series was such a piece: "The Hilly Door," adapted by Hugh Leonard from a tale by Frank O'Connor. A young innocent girl marries a bit of a rough, falls to give him a family in spite of her devotion. "Pleasure, what pleasure?"—and dies in a car crash after he impregnates the maid. Whereupon he finally marries her sensual sensible friend like the priest, worldly fellow, knew he should. Praise be that they don't challenge you to guess—let alone count—the sins in this series, because I'm even less precise on Catholic theology than on the upper reaches of the decalogue. But this was a pleasantly ironic yarn, taking a knock at everyone, and the transfer to TV was at once economical in the narrative, and full of detail in the staging.

As the innocent, Sinead Cusack showed a bit more of her range—quite different from last week's performance as Peggine Deke in "The Playboy"—though in a part which could have evoked the same mannerisms from someone who did not work at it. And Ray McAnally taking the honours as the husband.

### EDINBURGH

Gerald Lerner

### Scottish Opera

SCOTTISH OPERA has produced a delightful, frivolous "Barber of Seville" which is exactly right for a summer season in Edinburgh. During the overture, with nothing in the playing to charm away our fears, Bernard Cusack's set—a punch-and-judy-like

booth on a sloping platform centred on the uncurtained Lyceum stage with lighting gentries naked to the view—looks unpromising. Where is Rosina's balcony? And throughout the opening serenade it remains unatmospheric and apparently pointless. But from the moment when Rosina and Bartolo pop up above the booth's curtain, it begins to work. Ian Watt-Smith's production makes inspired, amusingly informal use of it, creating illusion and comedy which had seemed unlikely to develop at first.

More than the other singers, Elifeg Esparrza thrives in the near-improvisational circumstances, making an ad-lib collection of the pompoms which fall off Alex Reid's bright costume, and giving us a more than traditionally sympathetic and funny Bartolo. Anna Howells as Rosina, on the other hand, is pinched and invulnerable, obviously more than a match for our expansive Bartolo. Which is just as well since Michael Maurel's amiable Figaro does not seem to shine with intelligence and Danyel Rinaldi's Almaviva (in spite of his marvellous drunken soldier impersonation) is too withdrawn to be bursting with initiative. William McCue, a ripe and easy-going Don Basilio, gives Bartolo little protection. I wonder, by the way, why he defies history and accepts paper money as a bribe when he is said to be looking "as yellow as a guinea."

The singing has so far escaped mention because, somehow, it does not seem of first importance in this production. That comedy becomes a good priority. But if there were more charm, wit, and suppleness in Gary Bertini's conducting, all the principal voices—particularly the lustrous mezzo of Miss Howells and including Judith Pierce's soprano as Rosina—would be in good enough shape to reflect those desirable qualities. As it is, at present the singing, like the playing of the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, is all-round adequate rather than inspired.

## A PICTURE IS A PICTURE IS A PICTURE, BUT ONLY SOMETIMES

Judy Marie reviews 'The Non-Objective World' at the Annelly Juda Gallery



Stieglitz: 'Composition 1948'

AT FIRST SIGHT the sheer density of work looks daunting, but as most of the things in "The Non-Objective World, 1924-1939" at the Annelly Juda Gallery are intimate in both scale and feeling, they don't suffer by their proximity to each other. Doubtless the sympathetic hanging helps; artists have been roughly marshalled into nationalities, but in places shared visual characteristics have suggested the arrangement. For example, along one wall you kick off with a Kupka, then a Rayogram based on a spiral with a sphere at its centre, continue with a piece with which the work ends with two fine Delaunays, with their wheeling discs and semi-circles of colour. A sequence of paintings like this is more eloquent than pages of text could ever be.

Another eye-opener is to see the Old Masters of modern art—van Doesburg, Klee, Kandinsky et al—surrounded by hosts of lesser known artists, who were none the less not without talent and a strong feeling for the artistic flavour of their times. Seen like this, represented by only a few works and deprived of both the impetus of a chronological survey and the bawled and essen-

tially non-competitive atmosphere of a retrospective, their strengths and failings are shown up with startling clarity. Major reassessments are not possible as the material is too thin on the ground, but most people if they are honest with themselves, will be forced into some reconsiderations of artists whom they thought they had taped.

Basically, two types of "Non-Objective" art emerge from this exhibition. One is essentially objective, or figurative if you prefer, but uses ideal objects of geometry instead of Nature's own. The other kind is work done by artists who realised that abstraction was not merely a matter of iconographical substitution, the swapping of a cylinder for a tree and a square for a house, but a new mode of pictorial or sculptural construction, involving a drastic rethink of the roles and meanings of surface, frame, space, colour and so on. The show is riddled with examples of geometry being used simply as a mannerism, as chic decoration or as instant Modern Art. More commendably, a few artists have used it as a polite way of saying something that expressed more directly would be either rude or silly. Look, for instance, at Henry Valentin's stunningly vulgar "Expression sur un Hydravion 1919,"

in which a kind of wild-eyed cosmic duck lurches across the horizon against a background of madly-angled stripes. This is not to say that fundamentally non-objective ways of ordering a canvas and a concern for subject-matter cannot be reconciled, though not many artists would be as ambitiously in this respect as Orvaldo Lenci who, so the catalogue tells us, "During his entire life tried to combine iconography with the surrealism iconography of Klee and Miro. . . . Schwitters, Leger, and Arp have some joyfully hybrid pictures on show. The Schwitters are particularly good examples of his work, and their small size is typical, whereas many artists in this show are represented by relatively minor pieces of work, sketches, drawings, etc. One of his collages here has a ground painted in a manner reminiscent of a 1911 Kandinsky 'Improvisation,' and is as redolent of a certain historical and geographical situation as the big city debris of tram tickets and sweet wrappings more usually found in his work."

This show is a sequel to one staged this time last year, under the same title but covering the period from 1914 to 1924. That time was one of ruthless pruning, in Russia, Holland and Germany, of elements not considered to be essential to art. The work wrested

from this process of rigorous questioning was tough, spare, and uncompromising, and sat far more easily than the present collection under Malevich's banner of "Non-Objective." Eckhard Neumann, in his introduction to the 1970 catalogue, said that "the theme was the picture itself." It is notable that most of the pictures in this show that fit this definition—and they are in a minority—were done by men who had contacts with either da Stijl or the Bauhaus. For the rest, a lot of work that is interesting but without the astuteness that marked that of the pioneering period; and a fair bit of junk by hangers-on.

This in no way detracts from the value of this exhibition; failure is as informative as success, and one does not get many opportunities to see past mistakes. The catalogue is useful in providing basic information on all the exhibitors, although the introduction is marred by its awkward English (badly translated?) which makes reading it a bit of a chore. But this is a mean, quibble about an exhibition that must have taken a lot of hard grind as well as initiative to get together. At a time when other galleries are resorting to summer trifles, here is a show weighty enough to keep us going through the lean, summer months.



# FASHION GUARDIAN

## PARIS AUTUMN COLLECTIONS 1971

PIERRE CARDIN has his own individual style. Cardin clothes are recognisable anywhere. At one time they influenced world fashion. But in the past few seasons his adherence to his own style seems to have left him out on a limb on his own. A chic, but it is, indeed, a very enervating one. But it is, perhaps, a little isolated from the soft feminine feeling of fashion today. To which he might counter by saying that a designer can hardly be called isolated who has six boutiques in Paris, four others in France, and 11 in other countries including Japan, the Lebanon, America, Canada, Greece. No, not isolated perhaps. But he remains an individual.

He is also an egoist. Who but an

egoist would show so many clothes worn over black jersey body stockings with thick-knit roll collars? Indeed, they provide a splendidly simple form on which to show the line of his clothes, be they ponchos, or tunics, or belted cloak ponchos, or—and very smart-looking these—epaulettes tunics swinging out from a yoke, their hems bordered with fur. But do Cardin girls always have to stay out in the cold? What happens when you come into a restaurant or other heated building and cannot divest yourself of your polo-necked body stocking?

However, as the collection progressed, we came to the point where the body stockings were discarded and some feminine little suits appeared with tucked jackets springing out into peplums, the same line being repeated in full-skirted top coats with tuckings above and below a tightly belted waist. It was a very charming, young look. Tucking appeared again in other suits—horizontally in the jacket, vertically in the skirt. For evening, Cardin puts on such an incredible number of dresses that one is dress drunk before the end and unable to recall any particular line. If only he would edit his

collection, and show us the most significant models.

PIERRE BALMAIN says his line has definitely changed this season, but the change can only be appreciated by connoisseurs of cut. He says it is "a very precise cut, to which the fluidity of fabrics brings a quality of mystery which puzzles the casual observer." Sitting on one's hard gilt chair, a reporter is perforce more than a casual observer. He observes that shoulders are wider, armholes much deeper, collars bigger.

If he is puzzled by any mystery, it is the eternal mystery: what makes rich fabrics, exquisite embroideries, sumptuous furs, sufficient unto themselves without the quickening heat of fashion? One is baffled, also, by the perpetual problem when reporting a Balmain collection... how to avoid using that overworked adjective elegant.

LOUIS FERAUD's collection had little to commend it. Having so happily found Saint Laurent, yesterday, dis-embarrassed of the most tarty element of his forties look, it was rather a setback to find Louis Feraud carrying

on the red light turch. And whereas one at least felt that Saint Laurent was purposefully being vulgar, was consciously exercising bad taste, experimenting with kitsch, in the case of Louis Feraud one feels the bad taste may be unconscious. He talks of a "college suit" inspiration, but if this is so it is very camp campus. To me it seemed more like music-hall typists' get-up—the Brook Street Bureau brigade. Fussy white blouses, black taffeta pussy bows, broadly belted waists, and dirty little flared skirts, high-heeled black pumps.

Feraud is fine when he keeps to his tailored coats and street outfits; but when it comes to indoor clothes there is altogether too much going on. I suppose some people might say that in fashion these past years too much has been coming off. But moderation in all things—and when it comes to all those frills, those bunches of poppies, the odds and the ends, the this and the that, moderation seems to fly out of the window. I hope I do not exaggerate, but the total effect of the collection was to make me cry out: "Keep going Balmain, Paris haute couture needs you."

## CAN A CARDIN GIRL COME IN FROM THE COLD?

by Alison Adburgham



TORRENTE (above): wool tapestry weave suit in brown and white design on anthracite; short eight-gored skirt. The sweater with huge polo neck collar has an embroidered sunflower at one side. Dark brown stockings and shoes; felt beige hat.

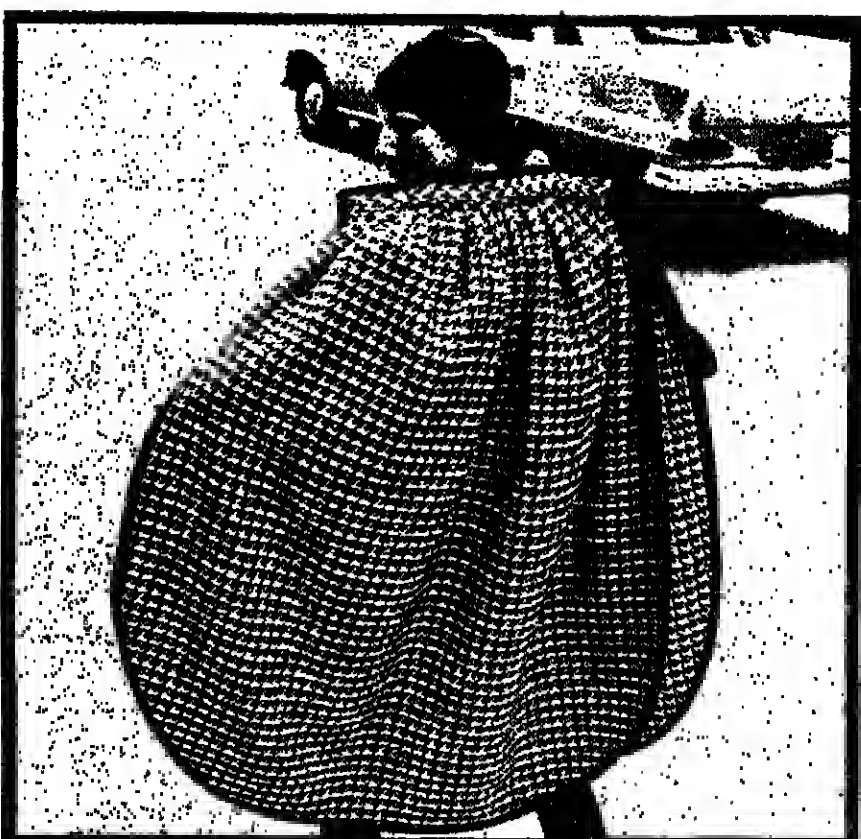
PIERRE BALMAIN (third from left, top): double breasted coat in black wool face cloth with stitched white satin revers and matching hat of stitched satin.

PIERRE CARDIN (far left, and second from left, top and bottom): versatile black and red check wool tweed cloak dress, worn over black wool body stocking. Wool jersey cap, patent leather belt.

sketches by May Routh  
pictures by Chris Moore



Feraud: black dress and blouse



Cardin

'The characters I play have a core of romance. I would love one day to write a film or a play about people who are self-interested, the people who are bores. Writers only skim the surface of such people'

OUTWARDLY, of course, Irene Handl is all you ever hoped to expect. The blonde, fondly cockney, her hair is neatly whitened with the retribution of time. She is affectionately tormented by two chihuahua hitches, who side in and out of her conversation like pop-eyed hyphens. She is everybody's vaguely eccentric maiden aunt. Small, billyow-bodied, she sits in her flat in London from which one is aware of the Odeon, Westbourne Grove, because she likes going to the cinema and is happy to know that it is there when she needs it.

As a scene-stealer in films she is in the Bill Sikes class: this week she burgles your attention briefly, but artfully, away from Barbara Streisand in "On a Clear Day You Can See Forever." And talking about that film she reveals the sharp observation that was apparent in her best-selling novel, "The Sioux," which she sprang on an unsuspecting public in 1965. The old lace of her manner does not obscure her view of life.

"It seems there was a lot of temperament on that picture. These Americans, they're all shot to pieces with nerves, and they do make such lovely films. So we over-ran our week's shooting at the Brighton Pavilion. Delightful, for me, my dear, because they then sent me to Hollywood for four days to finish off the scene. I don't know why there should have been temperament; they had a lovely caravan on the studio set specially for Miss Streisand, complete with tiny garden."

"Of course, she spent most of her time away from it, talking to her friends. It was a waste, you know; the Americans just don't seem to have their feet on the ground, not like British film-makers. And American directors are so rigid in their conception of their character; they lay down hard and fast rules."

She worked with Vincente Minnelli for "On a Clear Day You Can See Forever" and with Billy Wilder on "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes." "For one thing they've never heard of you. Now, I don't mind that, but you'd think if they've gone to the trouble of casting you they'd allow you some judgment. You'd think they'd let you get on with it for God's sake. No, I didn't talk to Mr. Minnelli much, but I was always aware that he was there. He hums to himself the whole time; you can hear that hum from quite a long way off."

Irene Handl is 73 and she only achieved an early theatrical ambition when she was 40 because until then "I had an inordinate sense of duty." As the younger of two sisters she was the one who looked after her widowed banker father until he died at the age

of 86. Then she thought: "If I have to do something in life let it be now." By a piece of luck she still believes, she was accepted almost immediately on the stage after a short term at an acting school. "Because of my age, of course, I had to skip the romantic lead bit, which I would have liked because I am very romantic and I think I would have been good at it." She became a character actress.

She brought into those roles a sense of aloneness, a feeling beneath the jokey mannerisms of romantic isolation, of which she is very much aware. "The characters I play have a core of romance, almost pathetic. I would love one day to write a film or a play about people who are self-interested, the people who are bores. Writers only skim the surface of such people."

She describes her life now as "very

pleasant" and she has a few devoted friends such as Peter Sellers who is "always sending me five-page telegrams extolling some part or other and then sending me another five-page telegram saying the film hasn't come off."

But she says, "There are no compensations for being old. It's very beastly, you know. There used to be ladies who would make dresses for 'women of a certain age' but they aren't around any more. If you have a fall it takes that bit longer to get over it, because your recuperative powers aren't as good as they were. A fall is something you dread."

She never thought of marrying because her way of living seemed that much more convenient to her. "Any way, I think marriage as an institution will die out eventually; young people

don't seem to need that kind of contract in this day and age." She does not reveal whether she is for or against the idea; it is an observation.

She is presently working hard on another TV series, "For the Love of Ada," which means she cannot give her Sunday luncheon-parties for her friends. But she has found time to write a kind of sequel to her novel, "The Sioux." It will be called "The Gold Tip Pfitzer," which refers to a species of cypress that grows in graveyards. I said that her writing "The Sioux" had astonished many people, and she said it had done her, as well.

"It was all there inside me, that family I wrote about; once I started writing I could hardly stop. Writing a novel is the hardest thing in the world because you have no aim in view, no end in sight as with a film or a television play. I remember coming in one morning and looking at the manuscript and thinking 'What do I have to do now?' and realising, with surprise, that I had nothing to do; it was finished."

There were four hundred handwritten pages and Miss Handl had to have her hand and arm in plaster for 11 weeks afterwards because she thinks she had gripped her pen too tightly. She was pleased that the complimentary reviews looked at her in her own right as a person and not as Irene Handl, comedy actress. "She was much more loved, though, by the fact that a dearly-loved nephew, just before he died of cancer, had rung her up to say that the book had given him a rage to live."

She visits the cinema sometimes as much as four times a week. "I love the whole feeling of it: the ushersettes, those awful Pearl and Dean advertisements. I did like Godfrey Cambridge in 'Watermelon Man.' When he was white at the beginning, didn't he look just like Oscar Wilde?"

She was not very happy with "The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," in which she played Holmes's landlady. "If you were going to do Sherlock you should have taken the whole hall of soil, do you know what I mean? You should have taken the idea, roots and all, fog and everything. You can't send up an atmosphere like that unless you're incredibly brilliant. I was very disappointed in Billy Wilder."

The chihuahua hitches, shivering with suppressed breeding, settled down in her lap. I asked if Irene Handl had any regrets in life and she said that if she had it was that she has only seen about an eighth of the world. "But, of course, I travel a lot in my writing. All the words are there in great bunches inside me. Writing calms me down a lot."

## IRENE HANDL

by Tom Hutchinson



picture by Prier Johns

## ABOUT THE HOUSE

by Diana Pollock



OIL, grease, and tar are thoroughly nasty things to get off clothes, furniture, carpets, and even motorcars. So a good cleaning solvent is just what we need. ICI Mood Division is now marketing "Genkline," long successful industrially for consumers. It is sold in 16oz aerosols with a push-fit (sic) tube to clean small or inaccessible areas and costs 47p from ICI petrol stations or 53p by mail order from Dept. P, ICI Almond Division, The Heath, PO Box 13, Runcorn, Cheshire. Unlike many brands of engine cleaner and grease solvent "Genkline" is non-flammable and less toxic than carbon tetrachloride, but read the caution on the aerosol just the same. It's not wise to use it on people.



THE MUNSTER ARCADE, 6 Grimston Road, London SW6 (01-731 2348) is full of Irish goodies. I particularly liked their square-bottomed Blackwater picnic basket. Made of split willow it is 20in wide, 10in high, is divided into three sections—a central section for food containers and two tin sections at each end to hold cups, vacuum flasks and bottles standing upright. The price is £3.

Instant soda bread can be made from Moss's Brown Bread Mix sold in 1-kilo packets—that's 2lb 3oz. Just add water, knead lightly, place in a 7in or 8in pie tin or floured baking sheet. Make a not-too-deep cross in the dough

and bake for 40 minutes. Delicious. The 1-kilo packets cost 18p (postage alas is 25p) and the Munster Arcade also stock 16-kilo packs.

ON EVERY PICNIC SITE and every beach there are sharp things that prick airheads, beach balls, and inflatable cushions which then sigh away to flat nothing. The Humbrol plastic repair kit—a tube of adhesive for sticking pvc to pvc, two small strips of transparent pvc, and a sheet of instruction—works admirably as a patcher-up. It costs 15p (plus 5p postage) from Halfords branches and other car accessory shops. But a word of warning—don't smoke while using it or be near a naked flame or fire for it is inflammable. Only the outer cardboard packet gives this warning—there is nothing on the tube itself, and the only warning on the instruction sheet is about the company's non-responsibilities for "subsequent damage or deflation on repairs to inflatables." Use your loaf and there is nothing to fret about.

DRUGGET, woven in Victorian tilelike designs of natural coloured Irish linen used to be the careful housewife's protection for halls and stairs. It can still be found at shops like Harrods though often it is necessary to order for it is so out of fashion and needs laundering after every muddy day. Now there is a clear vinyl runner to take drugget's place. The centre is ribbed and has small "knobs" to stop it slipping on carpets. The name—C-Thru Vinyl Carpet Protective Runner—is a bit off putting but it is very useful stuff indoors or, in short lengths, on the floor of a car. It costs about £11.3 s yard and is 27in wide and is imported by Anglo-Oriental Carpets of 164 Palmer Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 4JJ (01-863 7181) who will send a list of their 100-plus stockists on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NUMBER of electrical gadgets from cookers and immersion heaters to toothbrushes and carving knives runs into thousands. No store can possibly stock the lot or carry all the literature. The Electrical Appliance Information Service has been started to give detailed information to the public about the goods of 40 British firms who form the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances. Prices, sizes, stockists, performance (according to the manufacturers, of course), and even advice on what will best fit in inches or pounds sterling can all be asked for. The man to contact is Martin Langford, 25 North Row, London, W1R 1DJ (01-499 0414). He really does exist—youth, blond, and fond of fishing. How long he will survive before becoming old, grey, and lack-lustre one cannot help wondering once the good news of this service gets abroad.



## A blow against inflation

Mr Barber and Mr Heath ought to be down on their knees giving thanks for the CBI. So, for that matter, ought all of us—including the TUC. The CBI's letter to members, delivered yesterday, is a strong document. It calls for strict avoidance of price increases and it asks for a written undertaking. It is accompanied by a clear statement of the reasons why restraint is essential. The names of the companies and trade associations who sign will be open to public inspection. Cynics, of course, will say that such undertakings are easy to bypass. Purchase tax was cut by the Chancellor eight days ago, but so far not many prices in the shops have come down. Scoffers, therefore, have their proof. But the CBI's initiative ought not to be underestimated. Given proper support, it could mark a major turning point in the fight against inflation.

It matters for at least three reasons. The initiative came only after the CBI, through private soundings, had found that many of the biggest companies in Britain were ready to back it. It can break the long deadlock between Government, trade unions, and industry on moving jointly towards voluntary restraint. And it has given the Government the excuse to turn towards expansion—an excuse anxiously sought in the light of by-election results and declining business confidence. Mr Barber announced his restraining package last week, and the Government has also extended its aid to the development areas. Added to the effect of the earlier Budget measures it means that the growth target of 4 to 4½ per cent can be reached. This prospect of expansion has allowed the CBI to take its initiative, in hope

of breaking the inflationary spiral. At the same time the CBI's approach runs parallel with the TUC's proposal, put to the National Economic Development Council in early July, that there should be a joint reconnaissance of what each party could contribute to restraint. Some members of the Government may still be sceptical about what can be done; so may many members of the TUC, who are instinctively suspicious of any tripartite deal. But a number, in the Government and the TUC, must be thankful that the deadlock is being broken. They will want to see the CBI's initiative followed up.

Psychologically, it matters that CBI members should be seen to accept the terms of their undertaking. There is admittedly some ambiguity in the words—though the CBI Council seems to have tried hard to avoid it. In "exceptional circumstances" increases beyond 5 per cent are allowed, but only if the "weighted average of price changes over the whole range of related products or services" is limited to 5 per cent. Obviously there will be companies whose operations are affected by international movement in the prices of components or raw materials. Some latitude is inescapable. Some companies will also be caught in the squeeze between wage or cost increases to which they are already committed and price increases that were already planned. But in the main, where special factors are not involved, the undertaking ought to be given and respected. If this is seen to be happening, and if the erosion in purchasing power of workers' earnings is slowed down, wage restraint will be the next stage. If it fails, unfortunately, the inflationary sky will be the limit.

## The plight of Bengal

At last we can begin to reckon the price of UN platitudes over East Bengal. At last we can begin to reckon the diplomatic benefits of U Thant's genteel murmurings. These amount, it seems, to a special United Nations force of some 60 civilians, free to roam in East Pakistan but concentrating on Yahya's refugee reception centres. They will not police, praise or blame. They will principally inspire confidence, so that the five or six million in misery along the border resolve to quit their shanty camps and come home.

That, at any rate, is the theory. It is not totally discreditable. Any Western observers in the murky recesses of the East must act as a curb on Islamabad's generals. A UN presence, once established, must grow in authority and numbers—for Yahya can hardly give it notice to leave. A tenuous degree of world control may shadow the arenas where Punjabi militia currently make sport with dissident Bengalis. All hopeful developments. At least there is promise that the worst brutalities, the most unforgivable military excesses are over. Yahya and his advisers continue growing impatiently at their critics, but desperation (financial and political) is starting to crack the ferocious façade.

And yet, in sum, this UN effort still appears saddeningly puny. Better than nothing; but not much better. Will more than a handful of refugees trust themselves to General Tikka Khan's undertaker mercies because a blue beret lurks near his side? East Pakistan is awash with people, 70 million and more. What kind of impact will 60 observers make? A drop in an ocean of

humanity. The land is a myriad of tiny villages, most of which may never see a UN jeep if they wait until eternity. Moreover, U Thant's men will be directly responsible to Sadruddin Aga Khan, devout Moslem and somewhat equivocal opponent of Yahya. When he toured East Bengal he saw and heard a good deal less evil than, say, the World Bank's team. Sadruddin Khan, alas, will not seem much of a righteous bulwark to those he hopes to woo.

But he cannot afford to fail. India, after initially coping with the tide of refugees, is foundering. World aid becomes inadequate. In political terms, Mrs Gandhi has to send the unwelcome immigrants back or totter towards war. This choice (which cannot be delayed by more than another six months or so) paralyses present efforts to make the camps habitable or feed the starving, hopeless processions which troop even now from Bangla Desh. It may be that nothing, no diplomatic intervention, can reverse this humiliating and disastrous slide. But a few dramatic gestures would help. First, the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his installation in Dacca. Secondly, concerted action by the Security Council. Thirdly, clear warning to Yahya that he will remain, economically and morally, beyond the pall until his Punjabi troops fly home to the Punjab.

Then, and only then, will the Bengali millions recover a measure of security and trust. It is an appalling need. It is an appalling fact that six million wanderers can barely be expected to register the arrival on the scene of Sadruddin's sally.

## A 'Socialist' Common Market

The Comecon summit which opened in Bucharest yesterday is a useful reminder that problems of economic integration are exercising Eastern as well as Western Europe. The trend towards larger markets and greater specialisation, the threat that this can impose on national economies, the benefits of international cooperation, and the problem of underdeveloped regions have all been discussed in the Eastern half of this continent as much as in the West. But to those who argue that the Common Market is not worth joining unless it is Socialist it must be obvious that the Comecon experience is not "Socialist" either.

For all its longevity (eight years older than the EEC) and for all its talk of mutual economic aid, Comecon is in many ways a monument to tenacious nationalism. Part of its trouble is simply geographic. An area in which one country, the Soviet Union, is so much larger than any of its neighbours would be bound to be full of suspicions even if the large country did not do anything to make those suspicions justified. But the other trouble is that Comecon is not a common market. There is still no convertible currency

within Eastern Europe. Trade between any two countries is done on a bilateral basis. Countries with surpluses accumulate rouble balances on their account with the Comecon bank, which cannot easily be transferred to other uses.

The reason for this, as the more radical Eastern European economists have often pointed out, is that each country's prices do not reflect real value but only the priorities of its national planners. The Western market mechanism may be irrational by any philosophic standard, but it is a system with internal rules and it is international. Comecon prices have no common yardstick. In spite of that Comecon's spokesmen still dream of "integration." The past two years have seen an upsurge of talk about coordinating national economic plans, and the creation of new "joint investments," in which several Comecon countries hand together. At the level of specific projects such cooperation may occur. But as long as justifiable national suspicions remain, it is unlikely to be a major breakthrough. An economic community which, for example, cannot yet produce a cheap and efficient family car for the area as a whole but still nurtures separate makes in each country is not Socialist, economic, or integrated.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

BERKSHIRE: Just across the Thames from the field where, two winters ago, I watched an African Crowned Crane in very atypical surroundings—fording with moorhens among the tussocks of sedge in a snow-covered water meadow—another exotic visitor has now turned up. But this time the bird is in a habitat which is typical at least in its animal population, even if the grass is lush than in the newcomer's nearest native haunts—Spain or Portugal. The bird is the Cattle Egret (formerly known as Buff Backed Heron), a white bird about two thirds the size of our native grey heron. When I watched it on a recent evening, it was following the grazing herds, making rapid darts sideways or stabbing upwards to peck some insect morsel off a tail, hocks or belly of the nearest animal. But my companion, who had had the bird under observation daily since its discovery about a fortnight ago, informed me that the best time to watch this bird's pestifid performance was early in the morning, whilst the cattle were still recumbent. Then it storked slowly, with the majestic deliberations of heron in general, on the backs of the docile beneficiaries of its activities, favouring particularly the broad expanse of hide of a Charolais bull. This specimen may be an escape from captivity, but from its free winged state, perfect plumage, and natural behaviour, it is quite possibly a genuine wild vagrant.

W. D. CAMPBELL

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Inside view of the Market

Sir,—An inside-out contribution to the "great debate" might be as follows:

1. When I came to live in Holland 10 years ago it was called the cheapest corner of "Europe," being much cheaper even than the UK. This is certainly no longer true today if British incomes are taken as the norm, the effects of VAT having been particularly vicious when it was first introduced. Yet I see no social disaster. Quite the contrary. Incomes have kept pace and social security is in many respects better than in Britain. Economically the EEC is not the baggy, shortsighted socialism and tradition-bound industry might be.

2. If people are frightened of larger units they should look not to Paris-orientated France but to the Federal Republic and to

Holland where regionalism is treasured. Nor is it an accident that Benelux is such a strong supporter of the EEC and that Belgium's artificial nationalism has recently become mature enough in the "sumb of Europe" to federate in some extent. Newcastle is still linked to Norway, Zutphen to Denmark. Way stuffy nature? Or the movement of people wanting to work, if it comes to that. The welcoming of a Sicilian worker by his Dutch in-laws the other day was a sight for sore eyes. Yet no one could mistake the "national" identity of any of them.

3. Russia (and France) may be afraid that Britain may be America's economic and political Trojan horse in the EEC, and America may wish it were true. But is it true? The deci-

sion to be a pawn or a player is Britain's, either way. Mr Heath's emphasis on the military advantages of entering Europe as a bulwark against the Soviet Union is for internal Conservative consumption only. The EEC countries, least of all Western Germany, Italy or France at the moment, are not anti-Soviet.

4. As for New Zealand, Mr Wilson doth protest too much. His protests are now certainly louder than New Zealand's own. New Zealand lamb is well established here. And too much butter leads to a thrombosis anyway. It's about time we on the Continent got some English cheese instead!—Yours faithfully,

A. M. Griffiths.  
Prinsengracht 755,  
Amsterdam.

### It's fair to read the small print

Sir,—To ask to see the contract does not oblige one to sign if the small print is unacceptable, and Mr Wilson, as you must know, has been quite consistent in applying to join the Common Market and then querying the terms. Your campaign against him is both dishonest and irrelevant and does nothing to help the nation to a decision.

It is the common people of Britain who will pay the price of entry and we already know that the first instalment will be heavy—dear food and regressive taxation—but we do not know the full price or the worth of what we are offered. Wider opportunities for industry and higher rates of interest for investors will not help those whose main asset is skill and the will to work unless they acquire more control over their own conditions and opportunities.

Even for industrialists hopes may not be fully realised. Our Constitution is being eroded and less authoritative than those of the Six, we shall not fit into the Common Market system as

comfortably as they; their existing rules and regulations—framed to suit them, not us—will have to be swallowed whole. We may well be frustrated to us, and our break with the past will be more drastic than theirs.

It does not follow therefore that we shall benefit in the same way and to the same extent as they are said to have done. We may find that, having sold our birthright, the pottage is thin and tasteless.

Even if less affluent we may be a more united, a happier, and a better nation outside the Market than in. Before we decide, we need a great deal more information—not propaganda—and it is the duty of Parliament, the press, and the broadcasting services to give it. Will you now please lead the way to the "great debate"?—Yours faithfully,

Margaret Bryan.  
2 Roffeys,  
Park Corner,  
Groombridge,  
Tunbridge Wells.

### Flying too high in the War Game

Sir,—A few days ago I watched a BBC TV documentary programme which showed the RAF Strike Command in action. It was incredible. Here we are paying hundreds of millions of pounds per annum pretending that we can defend ourself against Russian attack, and at the same time freely admitting that we are powerless to

big boy war games? If they haven't realised that Britain is no longer a military heavy weight then they deserve to be sacked with full military dishonours. The money—our money—they and their friends



In the Civil Service squander each year in the name of military continuity could equally well be used to provide scores of new hospitals, old folks' homes... or even to de-pollute a few of our rivers. Yes, I know they all want to keep their jobs and pensions and traditions and things, but

in the name of pity why do they insist in doing it in such an obviously crackpot way? Surely it is obvious from the Vietnam war that the only sensible war is a guerrilla war in which the home team are the guerrillas.

If we in Britain packed in playing big international war games and instead concentrated our military efforts on genuine home defence, we could, with a bit of imagination and applied military know-how, quickly convert our nation into one gigantic, well-equipped, well-led guerrilla stronghold—which no one in their right mind would ever want to invade.

Sure, we could keep a few Polaris submarines at sea just to deter Spain or Panama, or wherever from having a go, but basically we could forget armed forces other than for ceremonial and United Nations duties, and get on with the pleasant business of spending the millions we would save on more vital things.—Your obedient servant,

William D. Broadfoot.  
15 Lambert Avenue,  
Shurford,  
Cheltenham,  
Gloucestershire.

### The myth of

#### Ulster autonomy

Sir,—Surely the question is not that "Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom... a part of the home territory" but that the autonomy of Ulster is a myth.

Peace will return to Ulster only when the British Government faces up to the truth of the words spoken by Charles James Fox in 1800: "The best way to govern Ireland is to let her have her own way. We ought not to presume to legislate for a nation for whose feelings, opinions, and prejudices we have no real sympathy."—Yours faithfully,

Roy J. O'Connell  
Reform Club,  
Pall Mall, London SW1.

### The way to protest

Sir,—Protesting in the letters column of a British newspaper (Eye-witness to a brutal day, Mr J. Onley, Guardian, July 24), is hardly likely to alter a Spanish internal policy. A considerable drop in the number of British people visiting Spain might—Yours faithfully,

Valerie Hargreaves.  
47 Norfolk Road,  
Blackpool.

### Teaching—and a deplorable equation

Sir,—I am fortunate enough to have been taught by and to work with graduates who have a first-rate grasp of their subject and who are well able to explain "facts" to young and old alike. I have also known non-graduates, equally gifted, but lacking the specialised knowledge to enable them to

money once spent should not be wasted and only in extreme cases should the schools be deprived of the services of a graduate.

Only when a teaching qualification is a guarantee of academic achievement and also ability to teach will teachers command the respect and remuneration that their calling deserves.

In the meantime, while a degree represents a level of academic attainment and is a marketable commodity, a graduate has the right to expect payment for his qualification. A graduate with a specialised subject who can teach is worth more than a non-graduate who can also teach. University teachers expect and get more than secondary school teachers.

This is not to say that good non-graduate teachers do not deserve equal opportunities. The proposed scales could begin to do this if the inequitable "points system" were to be abolished, if LEAs were free to pay a fair rate for the job on a uniform national basis instead of, as in some cases, paying the minimum possible number of allowances to be distributed as largesse by headteachers.

J. D. Clarke.  
32 Springfield Drive,  
Wistaston,  
Crewe, Cheshire.

### Mature students in perspective

Sir,—The difficulties experienced by Roy Johnson (Mature student at Manchester University, Guardian, July 24) are not, I believe, shared by the great majority of mature students. He seems to assume that having decided in June 1968 to try for a place at the university, then the university just had to let him in.

By what right does he think he should be given preference over a prospective 18-year-old student?

He suggests Manchester University is biased against mature students. This is not true. I entered Manchester at an older age than Mr Johnson, via the A-level route, and it seemed that a student of whatever age had the same chance of entry, namely, that he is offered a place provisionally, dependent on reaching a certain standard at A-level.

The number of mature stu-

dents at the university gives the lie to his suggestion of bias. It is surely right that we should expect to compete with the 18-year-olds for entry, and not expect preferential treatment.

He goes on to say that on entering university, he had three minutes to decide what he was going to do for three years, because no advance prospectus had come to him. In most cases there is a six-week gap between A-level results and entering university.

Finally, I would take issue with part of the preamble which says "... society would be more contented if people could choose freely for themselves the point in their lives at which they wanted to take higher education." Is this really suggesting that universities are out to stop them?—Yours,

J. Madeley.  
2 Canterbury Road,  
Hale, Cheshire.

### Unfair reflection

Sir,—In your report (Guardian, July 26) of the proceedings of the Parliamentary Labour Party last Wednesday, it is alleged that I made remarks about the deputy leader of the party, and referred to him as being arrogant, etc.

As I was at the meeting, and therefore I am really in a position to know what took place, I can assure you that I made no such remarks about the deputy leader. Arguments that have arisen about the Common Market inside the Labour Party are being reflected throughout the country, and as Chief Whip I am really getting tired of the allegation that my party is split from top to bottom. This is not true, and I am confident that the debate will be continued and will bring credit to the Labour Party.—Yours faithfully,

R. J. Mollish, MP.  
House of Commons.

FACTORY farms, and the conditions they impose on the animals kept in them, take the floor of the Commons this week, when MPs debate amendments to safeguard codes. Here RUTH HARRISON questions the effectiveness of these

## Taking pains to help

IT was a "white real" farm during several thousand a year. We went through the visitor's routine. Lights were switched on in one unit on another, the dawn of a new revealing row of heads craning over the narrow crates, the large gentle eyes following our movements with curiosity. Stomachs were of a high standard, there was little of the nervous usually found in such units.

The calves were also clean, but there was still a plague of flies. The "white real" of "white real" production, now common to both the other European countries, were followed. The calves are housed in slats and taken up to a slaughter weight of around 550lb, in solid crates only 2ft wide. These young ruminant animals are denied rough and fed solely on milk substitute.

The units had been inspected by Ministry veterinary surgeons each time. I was told, procured highly satisfactory. This raises important questions about the welfare of the 1968 Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act which was specifically designed to safeguard the welfare of farm animals.

Relevant clauses of the Act, which have already been brought into force, provide A, a new definition of suffering—"unnecessary pain or unnecessary distress"; B, enable the Minister issue codes of practice for stock to establish a code of practice for non-compliance with the code could lead to a case where a case was taken to court under the first section, C, provide for inspection of farms the State Veterinary Service.

These three factors alone, with further addition, could be effective. But are they?

First, the definition of suffering. The words pain and distress were interpreted in the report published by the State Veterinary Service "the state of physical suffering of the animals" (in italics). In just this able body of men it may have been all they felt they could judge fairly. But it was not the intention of the Act in which it was aimed include a concept of mental suffering.

### Obvious suffering

Secondly, it is disturbing that if veterinary service appears to act without question failure on the part of some producers to comply with the provisions of the codes. In fact, the reassurances might be taken to suggest that it is not considered compliance to be necessary. This is considerably decreased confidence in their inspection will safeguard the animals from other than the most obvious physical suffering.

Lastly, the working of the code. Take the unit described above, which was twice approved by the Ministry. The intentions of the codes were being ignored in two obvious ways one less obvious way:

1. The calves in some sections were being kept in the dark and not in light "such that all... can be seen clearly".

2. The 2ft pen widths did not permit the calves to "lie down on their side and extend their legs within its confines." The veterinary service interpreted this to mean that the width of the pen should be equal to the height of the animal at its shoulder, and this is how it now reads in the revised codes.

3. The code states that "whatever feeding system is adopted, all cattle should receive a daily diet which is nutritionally adequate to maintain health." Yet there is only one way of fulfilling the code for white real as that is by creating an anaemia in the young calf, the greater the anaemia the better the flesh. Perhaps the term "health" in this code means an absence of clinical disease.

There is no doubt that the present working of the Act is woefully and in the main ineffectual. What is urgently needed to crystallise its intention are some regulations having an impact on the industry. What has happened to the one, promised five years ago, of the minimum iron content in veal milk substitutes? And surely the new cuts last winter pin-pointed a desperate need for provision of alarm systems and alternative power where electrical failure puts the lives of stock at stake?

### Positive approach

A question even more fundamental than the willingness of the Act as safeguard is the basis on which welfare is assessed. The Brambell Committee fundamental principle underlying the recommendations was based on animal behaviour:

"In principle we disapprove of a degree of confinement of an animal which necessarily frustrates most of the major activities which make up its natural behaviour. An animal should at least have sufficient freedom of movement to be able without difficulty, to turn round, groom itself, get up, lie down and stretch its limbs."

So also is the basis of approach in the section of the Report of the Farm Animal Welfare Advisory Committee which appears under the heading "ethical." This positive approach seeks to give the animal those conditions which it feels to be conducive to its welfare. The approach which appears under the heading "scientific" relies on conditions which do not produce detectable signs of stress. This in effect, is taking the animal to the limit of endurance, for it is only when this has been passed that stress will be manifested.

For every system which confines an animal closely that it cannot turn round there is another loose-housing system which, when well run, gives as good results. Most farmers get the results they want without recourse to extreme systems. Moreover, Opinion Polls demonstrated that they are actively opposed to such systems. The Minister could well afford to meet the public on some of the major points of dispute without affecting more than a very small minority of producers.

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DAVID HIRST in Beirut, Tuesday, on the Russians beset in a hostile Arab world

## Red for danger



## The perils of power

Anthony Tucker on new anxieties about nuclear waste

CONTROVERSY over reactor safety problems is growing in the US and seems likely to impede the progress of America's nuclear power programme. With the US Atomic Energy Commission's water-reactor development programme almost completed, and licences for nuclear plants proliferating on a wave of advertising which emphasises nuclear cleanliness and safety, the AEC is quietly pressing for increased finances for its safety programme. There is "urgent work" to be done, says the AEC, which seems unlikely to get all the money it needs.

The paradox, although partly due to the difficult problems of ensuring adequate engineering quality control in the nuclear industry, where the achievement of perfection amounts to a public duty, turns principally on a major uncertainty about the safety of pressurised water reactors (PWRs).

What happens if, through a catastrophic circuit failure, there is a total loss of coolant at the reactor core? While water reactors all have secondary containment to prevent radioactive coolant flooding the locality in the event of an accident, the theoretical emergency procedure for coolant loss is to flood the core by means of an over-riding system of water tanks and high speed pumps. The question is whether these would work.

It needs to be remembered that there are major differences between gas-cooled and water-cooled reactors. In gas-cooled systems a total loss of coolant is followed, not by a dramatic and fatal temperature rise, but by a much slower response. The hot fuel elements are still separated by the graphite moderator, so that the system has considerable thermal inertia. There are several hours during which remedial action is possible. Even in the event of continued loss of coolant pressure, the reactor can be designed so that—providing that the circulating pumps can be brought back into operation—the heat of the core can be safely dissipated.

In water-cooled reactors, however, the loss of coolant means that hot fuel elements look directly at other hot fuel elements, with the result that there is a dramatic and extremely rapid temperature rise. If emergency coolant does not reach all parts of the core within a very short time, there will be a melt-down and a large escape of radioactive fission products. Hence the need for emergency flooding equipment.

Unfortunately, although initial calculations suggested that emergency flooding would work in the American systems, small-scale tests carried out by the US AEC have now indicated otherwise. It seems that in a real reactor emergency, attempts to cool the core by flooding could be frustrated by steam pressure. The first water to reach the rapidly heating dry core would be turned into a kind of envelope of steam which the core would continue to heat up while emergency coolant was kept out.

The coolant would simply drain out of the hole through which the original loss occurred, carrying with it any free fission products from the overheated core. The core itself might well go on to melt before it cooled down, a dangerous and certainly an expensive eventuality.

Curiously, this problem has been anticipated in Britain, where the designers of the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor. In this case, the designers have provided a "drain-back" system which would allow the coolant to drain back into the core if it were to be lost.

### Crossed line

QUESTION: What is the connection between Rhodesia and the Common Market? Answer: Anything up to 50 Labour votes for the Conservative Government come October.

Some at least of the Labour Marketers have established a direct line to Francis Pym, the Conservative Chief Whip. The message now being beamed along it is that any deal with Ian Smith, that of unimpeded progress to African majority rule, would make it impossible for Labour to support HM Government.

The same word is reaching the Tory managers through their own Marketers, and all the signs are that it is being received loud and clear. Was Lord Goodman's journey really necessary?

● ARE YOU moral, conscientious, and loyal? Are you

THERE is little doubt that if Sudanese justice is consistent with itself, Abdul Khaliq Mahjub, leader of the Sudanese Communist Party now on trial for his life, will be executed.

According to the editor of the Cairo daily "Al-Akhar", who witnessed the conversation, it was the incoherence of Mahjub, which Numeiri had with him before sending him for trial and execution, Numeiri told him: "You, Mahjub, were appointed by the president of the so-called Revolutionary Council by Abdul Khaliq Mahjub, secretary of the Communist Party which has now been wiped out in the Sudan. The same Abdul Khaliq Mahjub to whom you passed all the secrets of the Revolutionary Command Council when you were a member of it. You are his friend, confidant and follower: it is he who is your dictator."

If Mahjub is executed, this will not be the biggest setback the Russians have received in the Middle East but it will be their most publicly humiliating step in the eye. At a time when they should be reaping the reward of their long and patient cultivation of the Arabs, when their delegate to the National Congress of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union is reassuring the Egyptians of their complete backing

against Israel, a revolutionary Arab regime, supposedly a friend of the Soviet Union, has begun the fiercest anti-Communist witchhunt the Arab world has seen for many a year. It is really too much for the Russians.

The Soviet news agency Tass has joined Arab and other Communist parties in denouncing the "bloody terror" and "anti-Communist hysteria" sweeping the Sudan. Rarely has the inherent contradiction in Soviet Middle East policies—their simultaneous support for Arab Communism and the established regimes which oppose them—looked so blatant as it does today. But, even though the Soviet Union is reacting with more indignation than usual, this is by no means the first time things have gone wrong for it in the Middle East. They have gone wrong in many other parts of the world.

The Sudanese Communist Party is the most genuinely popular of all Arab Communist parties, and it has been correspondingly more responsible to the Arab environment in which it operates. Nevertheless, it is completely characteristic that Arab unity should have provided the stumbling block on which it has come to grief.

When, last year, as a first step towards Sudan's joining

the projected federal union with Egypt, Libya, and Syria, President Numeiri called on the party to dissolve itself in a monolithic State-controlled organisation along the lines of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union, he was only doing what other revolutionary regimes in Egypt and Syria had asked their Communists to do many years ago. There were dissident party members ready to accept just as there were dissidents in Egypt and Syria, but the official leadership rejected the call.

It was when President Numeiri, as the symbol of the new Pan-Arab sentiment, was at the height of his prestige, that Arab Communism had their roughest time. Khadij Baghdash, the Syrian party leader and doyen of Arab Communists, has been sneaking in and out of Syria as the political climate required for almost 40 years. His most celebrated departure was in 1958 when he declared his opposition to the Syrian-Nasserist union which broke up three years later.

When, at about the same time, the powerful Iraqi Communist Party tried to manipulate General Kassem against Iraqi Ba'athists and Nasserists, there descended on Syrian and Egyptian Communists the fiercest repression they had ever known. They were imprisoned and

tortured. A grim anniversary observed every year by the Syrian and Lebanese Communist parties commemorates the death by torture of Farjallah Helou, a Lebanese Communist leader, and the dissolving of his body in acid. But the tribulations of the Syrian and Egyptian Communists were small compared with those of their Iraqi colleagues when, with the Ba'athist overthrow of General Kassem, they were mercilessly hunted down under the personal guidance of Interior Minister Ali Salih Saad. Although the Syrian Union had long since begun its systematic befriending of non-Communist Arab regimes, Khrushchev was denounced as an "Arab chauvinist" and Communist Beirut newspapers inveighed against Nasser's "black Fascist dictatorship".

It was with Khrushchev's visit to Egypt in 1964 that the Syrian Union, seeking to resolve the contradictions in its Middle East policy, decided to intensify its co-operation with "non-capitalist" regimes.

Arab Communists, tamed and chastened, were invited to collaborate with them, and in Egypt, many found a comfortable place in the ruling power structure. With the June War, and the complete dependence of

the defeated Arabs on Soviet arms supplies and diplomatic support, these policies began to pay off. Nevertheless the Syrian Union is constantly reminded of the dangers of pushing its luck too far. It was partly on the basis of prevailing anti-Communist sentiment that Syrian President Hafiz Assad was able to supplant former strongman Salah Jadid who was seeking to deepen Syria's dependence on the Soviet Union. In Egypt, Ali Sabri and his pro-Moscow faction are shortly to face trial for high treason. In Iraq, the Ba'athists give Communists a rough time.

Now the Russians are learning the same hard lesson in Sudan. For them it is a battle between instinct and realism. On the one hand it is only natural that they should have warmly welcomed the nearest thing the Arab world has ever had to a full-fledged Communist regime, and that they should now seek to prevent the total destruction of the party which so nearly brought it off.

On the other hand, it cannot, if it values its entire Middle East investment, forfeit the friendship of those non-Communist allies, notably Egypt and Syria, which have rejected communism for themselves, and with their backing for Numeiri, have rejected it for the Sudanese too.

PETER JENKINS

## How to say no sweetly

AN official declaration of opposition to British membership of the Common Market on the terms negotiated by the Conservative Government is the foregone conclusion of today's meeting of the national executive committee of the Labour Party. However, the balance and tone of the policy statement remain to be seen and are of great importance. For the Labour Party is going to have to live with Britain in Europe and at the next election convince the people that it has the best policies for seizing the opportunities of the Common market and overcoming the disadvantages.

In his recent statements the leader of the Labour Party has been silent about the advantages of membership. Mr Wilson's position is that having waited so long for Britain to join the Common Market, the costs to be greater than the benefits. When Mr Wilson was Prime Minister we heard a lot from him about the benefits of membership, particularly the political benefits, and some of these must still exist even if the price to be paid for them is judged too big.

The impression given by Mr Wilson so far is that he has completely changed his mind and now sees no attraction for Britain in the Common Market. Or people, if they prefer, can believe that he was not serious in 1967, was merely playing a long shot and did not intend to take Britain into the Common Market unless spectacularly favourable terms could be obtained. That was not the impression Mr Wilson gave then.

### Historical choice

If the public sees the issue as one involving a finely balanced choice between two alternative courses of action Mr Wilson may get away with his change of mind. But if the public sees the matter as involving an historical choice it is entitled to wonder about a statesman who in office was driven to one view of Britain's role in the world and within a year of opposition was taking a totally contrary view.

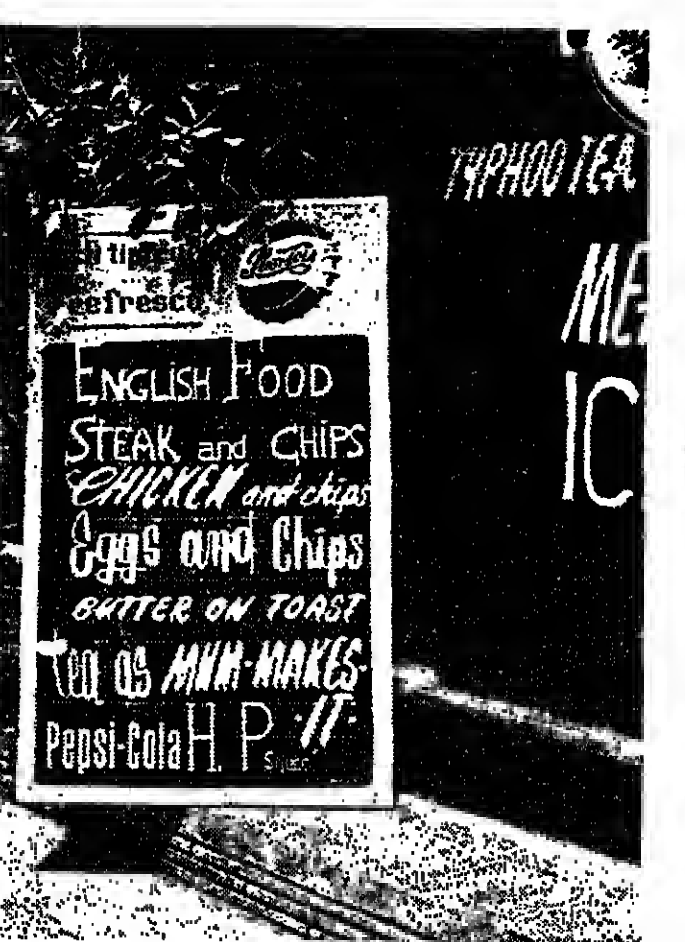
There would be a bit more consistency in Mr Wilson's position if he were to show some sign of wishing that the terms were better so that the advantage of an enlarged Community for Britain, Europe, and the world could be realised. For if Mr Wilson's previous words on the subject are meant, the terms are not better, the terms from the Brussels negotiations ought to be seen as something approaching a national disaster.

Some people around Mr Wilson argue that credibility is a trendy metropolitan fad. They say, ordinary people will have no difficulty in accepting Mr Wilson's explanations and will applaud his verdict on the terms. Yet there is no sign of the Labour Party in the past has suffered from doubts about its fitness to govern and it cannot be said to have presented an edifying spectacle over the past fortnight. What can be said is that the performance of Mr Denis Healey's performance on Monday night when they consider him as a future foreign secretary?

### Leadership

The natural tendency of parties in opposition to move away from the Centre, just as their natural tendency in government is to move towards it. One of the tasks of leadership is to exercise some restraint over that process. Mr Wilson is clearly trying to prevent the Labour Party entering into an extreme commitment to take the country out of the Common Market. But he has already allowed a very wide gap opening between what was said and done in office and what is being said and done now. The result is damaging to the Labour Party's claim to be a viable alternative party of government, the sort of party Mr Wilson tried to make it while he was Prime Minister.

The Labour Party stands a very real chance of preventing Britain's accession to the European Community. Its prime concern therefore needs to be its future posture. The Labour Party under Mr Wilson's leadership will look a more credible alternative party of government if it can agree upon a reasoned statement of policy which reflects the genuine difference within the party and has some regard for consistency. The advantages of membership need to be stated as well as the outweighing disadvantages. Although opposing the terms of entry the Labour Party still needs to state that a Labour Government could play a responsible and constructive part in developing and improving the enlarged Community in accordance with the interests of the British people.



## Blame on Spain

Adrienne Keith Cohen examines travel travail

best light on it) that it can't happen again. Now he has been able to explain satisfactorily why it happens year after year in spite of frequent inspection by company executives at all stages of building, very often reinforced by reports from resident representatives.

Only yesterday, as reports were still coming in of holidaymakers arriving at an unfinished hotel, Clarksons wider announcement that they would continue to use activists' impressions of hotels not yet built in next year's brochure.

The question of over-hooking is a constant factor in travel whereby hotels and airlines count on a certain "no show" factor that could leave them with empty beds or seats that could otherwise be filled. Even in tour operating, this has proved a perfectly viable business practice so long as double booking is kept around the 5 per cent level. It is when it goes as high as 20 or 30 per cent, which tour operators allege is now happening in the Spanish hotels, that the trouble really starts.

In a devastatingly long-range policy statement, Mr Michael Noble confirmed yesterday that where airports are concerned the Government believes the noise abatement lobby speaks for a reasonable cross-section of public opinion. And in the process of enhancing his reputation with that lobby, the Minister for Trade has promised to restrict the essential flexibility of our national airport planning for ten years ahead or more.

Just as new housing estates are still being built round the perimeter of Heathrow Airport, quite deliberately increasing the noise burden about which the protest groups then complain, Mr Noble has now in effect invited developers to inspect sites on the line of what would be the third runway. He has at the same time encouraged people living round Stansted Airport to look forward to its being closed after 1980—when Foulness Airport is supposed to be ready—and suggested that Luton Airport may be run down. It is even being suggested unofficially that he might fly any one day he banned at Heathrow.

All this may show a commendable readiness to pay a real commercial penalty to preserve the peace and quiet that many people really value. But this generous interpretation ignores certain important facts. The decision to site London's third airport at Foulness—and Mr Noble's whole policy now depends on the Essex site being able to absorb the traffic—was not based on concern to alleviate noise; it was taken in response to direct political pressure. How much faith should we therefore place in Whitehall's current eagerness to quieten the anti-noise men living round the existing airports?

AS the holiday calamity story continues, the travel industry is becoming distinctly worried about its public image. In a search for scapegoats the national press, the professional complainer, Greek shipworkers, the Spanish tourist authorities in general and Spanish hoteliers in particular have all been invoked.

The press is blamed for "distorting" the truth, for blowing up minor mishaps into major disasters, for giving the impression that all holidaymakers taking package tours run the risk of finding unfinishing hotels, creaking cruise ships, or some similar disaster.

This year's crop of mishaps have centred around two cruise ships, the Galaxy Queen (operated by Cosmos Tours) and the Delpbi (chartered to Clarksons), a hotel in Portugal and a handful of Spanish ones. With several hundred resorts in a dozen or more countries on their books, it can be appreciated that from where the tour operator sits, this is an infinitesimal part of his operation.

In a pained statement this week, before the announcement of their fully-fledged investigation, the Association of British Travel Agents pointed out that this year nearly three million British people will travel abroad in package tours. "It would be irresponsible for us to deny that in moving such a vast number of people problems cannot occasionally occur," they said.

The four operators estimate that 1, or at the most 2, per cent of the holiday package holidays run into any sort of snags. But even assuming the lower figure, 1 per cent of three million is 30,000 people who haven't received the holiday they expected and paid for.

The two principal causes of chaos are unfinished hotels (now joined by unfinished cruise ships) and overbooking. In spite of the recurring theme of hotels that remain unfinished long after they have been booked, unsuspecting holidaymakers' tour operators remain incurably optimistic (to put the

other) But if some of the old friends happen to have (a) votes and (b) funds that would be useful to a Presidential campaign in the year before an election, so much no doubt the better.

Both Humphrey and Nixon had overseas supporters' clubs last time round, raising money and making sure expatriate Americans use their votes. A similar group is already coalescing here in the cause of Edmund Muskie, another liberal Democrat.

### Steady state

ROME'S Leftwing daily "Paese Sera", may have been the only paper in the world to headline the fact that Alfred Worden has provided the world with its "first divorced man in outer space". But then the right to divorce was granted to Italians only seven months ago.

Another newspaper, the Vatican's "L'Osservatore Romano", printed the same biographies of the three astronauts, but described Worden as being "married, with two daughters." Both papers could be correct, according to their different lights, civil the first, canonical the second.

### Silver lining

TED HEATH, it can now be revealed, has not yet read his right honourable predecessor's "personal account" of the Labour Government. He has a copy though, and he means to reread it. But not this week. A mite heavy for Morning Cloud.

Meanwhile, H. Wilson is unrelentingly reported from Westminster to be considering a proposal that he should publish a monthly bank statement, somewhere between the trade figures and the gold reserves.

### Orr not

FIRST catch your Home Secretary, Captain Lawrence Orr, the silent leader of the Unionist MPs at Westminster, issued a stirring call on Monday to all Ulster loyalists to phone, cable, or write to Reggie Maudling demanding a stiffer initiative against the wicked IRA.

A strong poll yesterday by the Belfast Telegraph revealed that hardly any good men or true had answered the summons. One reason at least was that Captain Lawrence had given the wrong number for the Home Office.

### Coke fired

IT'S the real thing, hot and bubbling in the Indian Parliament. Coca Cola, it seems, has been taking profits out of India worth 50 times its investment there. Till this week, officials were toying with the idea of letting the American giant expand still further. Angry MPs put a temporary stop to that, and other members replied by alleging that the campaign against Coke has been instigated by a rival firm, Gold Spot.

The Minister of Development said that he had received representations from some MPs on behalf of Coca Cola, too. One of them was none

### Fans far



MCCARTHY: just visiting

AMERICAN politicians have a timely habit of paying private visits to strategic centres. The latest in the transatlantic queue is Eugene McCarthy, sometime senator for Minnesota, sometime leader of the "children's crusade" that edged Lyndon Johnson out of the White House. McCarthy has been in Europe, in London this week, and is going to ancestral Ireland, lecturing on Yeats in Sligo.

If you ask McCarthy why he is here, he answers widely: that he is seeing old friends. No, he has not decided to run for the Democratic nomination (or

## MISCELLANY

### Trial run

JOAN LESTER, one of the most persistent parliamentary critics of South Africa and race relations in Britain and South Africa at other universities. With good management, she is hoping to attend the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, G. O. V. van der Berg, which opens on August 2. The Dean is charged under the Terrorism Act, which carries the death penalty.

She is going to the invitation of the National Union of South African Students, and will also be lecturing on race relations in Britain and South Africa at other universities. With good management, she is hoping to attend the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, G. O. V. van der Berg, which opens on August 2. The Dean is charged under the Terrorism Act, which carries the death penalty.

### Crossed line

QUESTION: What is the connection between Rhodesia and the Common Market? Answer: Anything up to 50 Labour votes for the Conservative Government come October.

Some at least of the Labour Marketers have established a direct line to Francis Pym, the Conservative Chief Whip. The message now being beamed along it is that any deal with Ian Smith, that of unimpeded progress to African majority rule, would make it impossible for Labour to support HM Government.

The same word is reaching the Tory managers through their own Marketers, and all the signs are that it is being received loud and clear. Was Lord Goodman's journey really necessary?

● ARE YOU moral, conscientious, and loyal? Are you



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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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for all  
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components



Sir Henry Johnson

## Sir Henry to be MEPC chairman

By ALFRED GINGELL

Sir Henry Johnson is to join the board of the Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation, Britain's second largest property concern, with a view to becoming chairman from October 1 after relinquishing the chairmanship of British Rail.

Sir Charles Hardie, the present chairman, will resign from the MEPC board as he announced at last annual meeting.

Last year Sir Charles led the group into the ill-fated merger talks with Hill Samuel and out of the takeover bid by Commercial Union and Trafalgar House. He is also chairman of the troubled British Printing Corporation which made a pre-tax loss of £2.7 millions for 1970 and which had a stormy annual meeting last week.

Together with Mr Michael Pickard, whose dismissal as managing director of Trust House Forte has left a boardroom row simmering, Sir Charles was criticised in the Department of Trade and Industry's report on Pergamon Press International Learning Systems.

The appointment of Sir Henry Johnson is one of a number of moves to strengthen the MEPC management team in the United Kingdom which have been made necessary by the anticipated further growth of the company in Britain, Canada, Australia and Ireland.

Mr Peter Anker, president of MEPC Canadian Properties who will shortly be moving to London, and Mr Maxwell Creasey, at present assistant managing director, have been made deputy managing directors. Mr Richard Sheppard will be continuing as managing director.

It was pointed out yesterday that MEPC has expanded in the past seven years under the chairmanship of Sir Charles during which time assets have grown from £80 millions to more than £350 millions.

## £1M loan to cover fraud loss

Near the end of last year the Tunstall Building Society was forced to borrow £1 million from the Leek and Westbourne Building Society following a case of fraud at the Star Mutual Permanent Benefit Building Society which had merged with Tunstall earlier in the year.

This is disclosed in the report by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on the building society movement during 1970.

Tunstall agreed to accept the transfer of engagements of the Star Mutual in June, 1970, when it did not know the true position. When the fraud at the Star Mutual was uncovered the Tunstall managers were concerned that they might be temporarily unable to honour their obligations and obtained the loan from the Leek and Westbourne. On June 1, 1971, Tunstall itself merged with the Leek and Westbourne in order to ensure its financial stability.

Commenting on the episode the registrar says that "grave criticism can be levelled at the system of internal control which operated at Star Mutual." He goes on to warn building society directors that "wherever few staff are employed the tasks of establishing an effective system can be that much more difficult."

During 1970 the registrar began investigations into the affairs of three building societies to see whether there was a need to control their activities. No new orders were made as a result of these investigations.

## Price of gold jumps on rumours of US conversion pledge

By TOM TICKELL

Rumours swept the gold market in Paris that the Americans may decide to abandon their pledge to convert central bank dollars to gold. This led to the highest gold prices for two years in both Paris and London yesterday.

The story was sparked off by news that the American gold stock had fallen by \$61 millions when most so that after allowing for some double counted deposits and some International Monetary Fund gold stocks, they are now below the \$10,000 millions level. Many Continental bankers have long believed that this was the point at which the Americans would draw down the shutters, though the US has always denied it.

But in the gold markets the mood was nervous and in London prices moved erratically, the afternoon fixing put the price at \$41.90 an ounce, 75.5 cents below the morning level and it was heavy late buying from continental dealers

that led the price to break through to finish at \$42.05.

Trading was very active in both centres, and dealers believe that the present hectic mood is certainly going to continue until the D-mark has been revalued and there has been some decision on plans to widen the present exchange margins which could come with the International Monetary Fund's annual meeting in September.

News that Switzerland had converted some of its dollars into gold earlier this week also made the market more nervous. One dealer suggested that the present situation—in both gold and currency markets—could necessitate "revolutionary" measures.

But another remarker that any American action to refuse gold for dollars would have a vast political impact, but in fact it would only recognise the present situation—that central banks have to hold dollars against their will.

Meanwhile in Frankfurt the dollar reached its lowest level yet against the mark, after the Bundesbank had cut its selling price by 95 points from 3.4720 DM to 3.4625 DM. It refused any comment on the move, which forced the dollar down to close round 3.4600 DM with every sign of falling further. Dealers said that they had sold between \$100 and \$120 millions yesterday, and there was one report that the bank had found no taker on the market when it had tried to sell dollars at 3.4610 DM though the Bundesbank denied any attempted sales at that price.

At its present level the dollar is 5½ per cent lower than it was at its old parity and there is every indication that it will go down further. The bank's big cut in the selling price and Herr Brandt's speech last week saying that Germany was now free to revalue could mean some action is imminent.

## Tilling signs new agreement with VW

By Our Industrial Staff

The Thomas Tilling Group, which gets a large part of its profits from the sale of Volkswagen cars, has put its franchise with the manufacturer on a much sounder footing.

The group announced yesterday that it had signed a five year agreement with Volkswagenwerk AG to replace the current agreements which are on a year to year basis. This means that Thomas Tilling's car distributor company will be able to offer better contracts to its dealers.

A spokesman said that the agreement allowed Volkswagen Motors, the subsidiary of Thomas Tilling which handles the business to plan ahead more than in the past. It takes into account the likely effects on our company's activities of Britain entering the Common Market," said Mr Alan Dix, managing director of VW Motors.

Dealers will now be offered agreements of three or five years, and will have greater certainty of getting back their investment in special Volkswagen equipment.

This may be a useful

encouragement to them because VW Motors carried out a drastic rationalisation programme two years ago which cut its dealer network from 380 to 260. At the same time it disbanded distributorships in order to deal directly with the dealers.

Tilling already sells Mercedes in Britain and recently took over Audi and NSU sales—two Volkswagen subsidiaries. Volkswagen has a little over 4 per cent of the UK market and aims to get 5 per cent by 1975. About 50,000 are expected to be sold here this year.

## Sterling in the market

	Closing	Change	Previous
New York	242.25	+0.25	242.00
London	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Frankfurt	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Paris	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Stockholm	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Copenhagen	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Helsinki	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Oslo	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Stockholm	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Copenhagen	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Helsinki	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Oslo	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Stockholm	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Copenhagen	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Helsinki	242.25	+0.25	242.00
Oslo	242.25	+0.25	242.00

## Brit Vita rejected

Miles Redfern has wasted no time in rejecting the increased takeover offer from British Vita. In a letter to shareholders today, the chairman, Mr John Douglas, forecasts profits for the year to December of £530,000, compared with the £172,000 earned in 1970. Mr Douglas points out that on the basis of this forecast British Vita is attempting to take over

Miles Redfern on an estimated price earnings multiple of only 7.3 times. Mr Douglas also forecasts a final dividend of 15 per cent and claims that on the assumption of total dividends for the year of 25 per cent (the interim of 10 per cent has already been paid) shareholders will suffer a reduction in income if they accept the British Vita offer.

## Phone delays may be ending

By our Industrial Staff

Post Office suppliers believe that the most serious delays in telephone exchange delivery may begin to disappear early next year. Production problems, mainly due to capacity shortages, are beginning to get sorted out.

In its annual report last year the Post Office complained that 1,100 of its 1,430 exchange equipment contracts were delayed by an average of over eight months. It emerged soon afterwards that delays went as high as 18 months for some types of equipment, noticeably the crossbar exchanges, which needed considerable development to fit them into the old-fashioned Strowger exchange network which still makes up most of the system.

Suppliers expect most of these technical and capacity problems to be sorted out this year so that the rate of installation can be stepped up sharply next year.

Standard Telephones and Cables is also awaiting the first Post Office contract for a new large electronic exchange, called the TXE 4. The company expected the first contract to be signed last spring but this is now unlikely to materialise until later this year.

## Iran agrees on £150M oil refinery

Preliminary agreement has been reached for the construction of one of the world's largest petrochemical complexes in Iran.

Four companies of Japan's Mitsui Group have signed a letter of understanding with a subsidiary of the National Iranian Oil Company to establish a £150 millions petrochemical complex in Iran.

The signing in Tehran took place at the same time NIOC signed a final agreement with another Japanese group led by Teijin Ltd. and North Sumatra Oil Development Corporation for joint development of a 3,000 square-mile oil concession in Iran's Luristan district.

Teijin said the oil concession agreement also contained an annex providing for the establishment of a joint Iranian-Japanese refining company to be set up in Iran, providing oil is found on the concession.

## Joseph denies syndicate bid for Cunard

By JOHN COYNE

Mr Maxwell Joseph denied yesterday that he would be launching a counter-bid for Cunard Steam Ship. In a statement clarifying his remarks on Monday on forming a syndicate, he said: "There is no question of a syndicate making a takeover bid for Cunard, to compete with the bid from Trafalgar House Investments."

Cunard shares fell back 9p to 203p on the news. Dealers had been misled previously by a statement on Monday from Mr Joseph that he was forming a buying syndicate which might make a bid for Cunard "if necessary."

He explained yesterday that the reason that he, his fellow director, Mr Donald Forrester, and "others" are buying Cunard shares in the market was to force a higher bid from Trafalgar House.

The plan was certainly succeeding initially with Cunard 12p above Trafalgar's offer on counter-bid hopes. Few shareholders would have therefore accepted Trafalgar's bid when they could have obtained more in the market. Now however the situation is marginal with the Cunard shares back to 203p, against the Trafalgar bid of 200p a share.

Meanwhile Cunard's chairman, Sir Basil Smallpeice, has responded to growing criticism that the board has so far failed to give shareholders any guidance on the bid. He promised a detailed defence document on Friday.

Previously the board has merely advised shareholders to take no action. It was presumed that the board would be fighting off the bid, from the decision to ask Mr Donald Forrester largest private shareholder with 3 per cent of the equity, to rejoin the board on his own terms, and subsequent statements from Mr Forrester and Mr Joseph each acting in an individual capacity rather than as Cunard spokesmen.

Now Sir Basil confirms that the board is preparing a reasoned reply to Trafalgar's offer documents in which it recommends why Cunard shareholders in general should not accept the present offer.

He added: "I know that some people may be puzzled at my alleged silence on the subject of the Trafalgar House bid for Cunard. The fact of the matter is that Cunard and its advisers simply had to wait until last weekend to know the basis on which the Trafalgar bid was made."

"Although we know, through the press, the outline terms offered by Trafalgar we did not know the arguments behind them until their full offer document was received."

Redman Heenan International: Mr Angus Murray and Mr E. R. Spencer appointed to board as executive deputy chairman and finance director respectively.

## £4.9M bid by RIT for Orient

Rothschild Investment Trust (RIT), which only three weeks ago made a £4.3 millions bid for S. H. Benson, the advertising agents, yesterday announced a £4.9 millions offer for Orient and General Investment Trust.

The key to RIT's motives for the acquisition lie in a further deal it has arranged with the two major shareholders in Orient—Mr. C. Shaw which has a 28.5 per cent stake and Sime Darby Holdings, which has a 14.16 per cent stake.

Under the arrangement, after the offer for Orient becomes unconditional, RIT will end up with about 10 per cent of Shaw's ordinary capital, and 21 per cent of Sime Darby's ordinary capital. RIT is very impressed by the performances of both companies and is aiming to develop "mutually advantageous relationships" with both in the future.

The terms of the Orient offer are 23½p nominal of RIT 61 per cent of Sime Darby's ordinary share 1965/66 for each Orient share. This values the Orient shares at 32.5p.

Shaw and Kempas (Malaya) Berhad has agreed to accept the offer in respect of its own holdings, which amount to 32.7 per cent of the capital. Orient has also undertaken to sell to Shaw and Sime Darby certain investments worth about £234,000 in exchange for shares of both companies.

Sime Darby trades in the Far East, particularly in Singapore and Malaysia and has significant interests covering general merchandising, engineering, tractor and agricultural machinery sales and the management of rubber and palm oil estates.

Approximately 45 per cent of Sime Darby's equity is held by Shaw. Shaw intends to retain the bulk of the RIT holding to which it will be entitled under the offer as a long term investment.

## TUC opposes job search fee

The TUC is seeking a meeting with Employment Secretary, Mr Robert Carr, to express strong opposition to the introduction of any charge for employment services.

A TUC spokesman said yesterday that the Employment Department was considering the possibility of introducing charges to employers, particularly in the professional and executive fields.

## CITY COMMENT

### NATIONAL WESTMINSTER £6-an-hour profit boost

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER Bank may not be the most popular of the Big Four clearing houses in the eyes of the public just now—but its 28-an-hour bank manager is still ranking and will take some time to live down—but investors are taking a much more friendly view.

Yesterday, in what can be described as a booming banking sector, NatWest shares rose 14p to 62½p following the publication of the group's interim figures.

Now you might argue that this is something of a disappointing increase in the wake of a 13 per cent rise in pre-tax profit for the six months to June and a one point hike in the interim dividend to 8½ per cent.

Without this good news to give investment managers a happy feeling, Barclays yesterday managed a 14p rise to 61½p, Lloyds a 16p rise to 61½p, and Midland (whose interim figures on Friday received a rather stoney welcome) made good some of the lost ground with an 18p rise to 62½p.

The missing background, however, is the staggering 7½p rise in NatWest's shares last week ahead of the figures. After that one might almost have anticipated some reaction when the figures were published. It did not come.

There is undoubtedly something in this argument, otherwise the other Big Four, NatWest has profited from the rise in deposits (the raw material of bankers), its subsidiaries (particularly those operating in the Euro-dollar market) have been lining the pockets of the bank's shareholders. NatWest says, "more than offset the effects of a lower average Bank rate and higher operating expenses."

With the shares of the clearing bank sector performing so well already this year it might be tempting to think they will run out of steam. But the Big Four are still selling on historic earnings multiples below the market average, and there are hopes that the new monetary policy (with the change in the structure of approved assets) will, in the short term at least, be an advantage. So the re-rating process could still have further to go.

### DALTON BARTON SECURITIES

### An all round improvement

IT IS too early yet to expect the new lease of life which the more flexible monetary policy has given the clearing banks to have made any competitive impact on the "secondary" banks which blossomed under ceiling restraints on lending.

These smaller banks such as London and County Securities and Dalton Barton Securities flourished partly because they were not inhibited by Government lending restrictions. And judging from yesterday's interim from Dalton Barton they are flourishing still.

Dalton Barton's profits in the six months to June increased by 62 per cent to £280,000, and the dividend is up to, from 7.3 per cent to 9 per cent. The company claims that its all round business has improved, and stresses the personal service and advice angle.

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When there was no alternative source of funds because the clearers were under ceiling restraint (and preferred to lend to their big customers what funds they had) this did not matter. Now however finance directors will be more anxious to shop around and it is the smaller "fringe" banks which are standing in the firing line of the clearers' big advances.

With Dalton Barton at 350p selling on an historic price earnings multiple of 13.4 the market has seen this threat coming.

### ABBEE LIFE ASSURANCE

### Valuation that jumped £1M

ANYONE WHO thought the property boom had petered out with the pause in office rent rises, can raise their hats to those masterly property managers around at Abbey Life Assurance. It was revealed last week that the Bedford Square properties which the Abbey Life property bond firm valued at £2 millions earlier this year is now valued in the portfolio at £3.3 millions.

Now that is the sort of capital appreciation that puts the Clares and Hyams of the property world to shame—55 per cent in about nine months. Sad to say that Abbey is not pre-

pared to unveil its secrets of success to the outside world. Mr James Anderson said he was not sure what they paid, and leaves it to outside consultants to value the properties.

In fact the men at Abbey are quite hurt that anyone should want to know the basis on which the properties are valued, and apart from muttering about reversionary elements would not satisfy our curiosity further.

Fair enough, perhaps, since the valuations were done by an outside independent valuer, Richard Ellis and Son. But obviously other property investors should forget about development potential and go for the Old Masters. This particular property is thoroughly protected so that it cannot be developed and near-200-year-old pre-Regency offices must be in short supply.

### BRITISH MATCH

### Worst may be over now

ANYONE with interests in the Canadian lumber industry has to have strong nerves in these days. As expected, the British Match results for 1970-1 are dismal, but dealers marked the shares up 34p to 156p yesterday presumably on a view that the worst may be over.

Pre-tax profit has tumbled by about 17 per cent to £5.4 millions in spite of a 7.6 per cent rise to £16.3 millions in sales, but there are signs that the earnings slide was being checked in the second half.

Looking at the figures one still has to be an optimist to take a cheerful view. Margins have shrunk from 9.3 per cent to 7.6 per cent, the results being dominated by a swing of £97,000 from profit to loss in the building products division of Eddy Match.

Not surprisingly, Kootenay Forest Products was hit by depressed lumber and plywood prices, while Grant Industries, another member of the Canadian end of the group had a disappointing year.

The wood chipboard division whose contribution fell by £272,000 was another weak spot, the trouble here being an inventory problem in the fan division of Aircrow-Weyroc. On the other hand, match profits were maintained and printing and packaging results improved substantially.

Thanks to a fall in the tax ratio, earnings have been effectively maintained at 15½ per cent for the dividend raised from the equivalent of 9½ per cent to 9½ per cent.

Action has been taken to cut out the loss makers and our earnings calculation excludes the £250,000 cost of closing factory and certain other unprofitable activities.

The recent strong upturn in the Canadian plywood market which if continued could put Kootenay on a profitable footing in the current year is the most hopeful sign for a share which is selling on a cautious p/a of around 10.

### ASSOCIATED LEISURE

### Takeover bid is rumoured

Merchant bankers Keyser Ullman is thought to be trying to line up a takeover bid for Associated Leisure, the amusement machine manufacturers, operators and distributors. The bank refused last night to comment on rumours that it has agreed to purchase the shareholding of chairman Mr Cyril Shack to pave the way for a takeover bid from Mecca, part of Grand Metropolitan Hotels.

Buying price is believed to be 16p with talks of a 22p a share bid materialising from Mecca, which was apparently unwilling to negotiate direct.

Associated is currently appealing against a High Court decision that the "Daily Mail" was justified in saying the company had links with Mafia elements.

**another record**

The sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Fodens Limited will be held on 11th August at Elworth, Sandbach, Cheshire. The following is a summary of major points from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Albert Stubbs.

**Results**  
Turnover for the Financial Year ended 3rd April, 1971, was £14,861,000 and Profit before tax was £1,295,000. Both show a considerable increase over the previous year's figures.

**Trading Conditions**  
Turnover and Profits would have been greater but for rapid deterioration in trading conditions during the latter half of the year and a higher inflation rate than anticipated, which reduced profit margins.

**The recession in trade affected dumper sales and road vehicle business. As most trade is direct with customer users, the effect was quickly felt, but conversely an immediate benefit is expected when trade picks up.**

**New Regulations**  
This is a time when industry should be unimpeded and have the opportunity of helping itself. Unfortunately, the transport industry is handicapped by the delay in finalising the new Construction and Use Regulations for commercial vehicles.

**Export**  
The value of goods exported was slightly higher than last year at £2,785,000. The Company's overseas marketing structure is being strengthened.

**Future Prospects**  
With the general recession in this country still continuing, it is difficult to forecast for the current year. But when the position improves, the Company will be in a strong position to take full advantage of increased demand.

*Dividend*  
The Directors recommend a dividend of 12½%, as last year.

**Commercial vehicles & dump trucks built for long-term economy**

Fodens Limited, Elworth Works, Sandbach, Cheshire  
Phone: Sandbach 2244 (16 lines) Telex: 21610  
Head Office: 10, Abchurch Lane, London E.C.4







MARKET REPORT

# Broad advance in share prices

Share prices scored a broad advance on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, helped on their way by indications that the motor trade has already enjoyed a marked increase in business since the Chancellor's Mini-Budget, just over a week ago.

Motor distributors, of course, came in for a good deal of support, though demand was by no means confined to this sector. Leading shares were in buoyant mood, with the institutions keen buyers in the pre-lunch period.

Although business became more of a two-way nature than earlier, best levels were fully maintained in most cases. Banks were also surging ahead again as excellent half-time figures from National Westminster rounded-off a bumper dividend season.

Gilt, by contrast, passed an extremely black day's trade. Nevertheless, some longer-dated loans managed to recoup another 4 or 5 of Friday's sharp falls. The Financial Times index was up 5.2 at 4132.4, a new peak for the year. The previous high was 4110.1 lower after last week's Mini-Budget.

Industrial leaders finished with widespread gains ranging to around 5p. Gains were plentiful in the engineering sector, but shipbuilders turned off pending a Government statement about the future of Upper Clyde. John Brown, for example, eased 2p to 135p.

Shipping shares made good progress, though gains were often exaggerated by acute shortage of stock. The motor group drew fresh encouragement from the news of rocketing car sales. Henrys led the way with a 51p spurt to 133p.

Bank shares extended recent sharp gains by as much as 20p a time as National Westminster completed a quartet of higher profits and bigger dividends. National Westminster, themselves, climbed to 633p before easing back to 620p for a fresh rise of 8p.

Kaffirs reflected the higher bullion price, but Australians lacked direction in idle conditions. Buying ahead of next Thursday's interim lifted Shell 7p to 424p in firm oils.

The number of bargains marked totalled 12,897 compared with 14,220 on Monday and 15,909 the previous Tuesday.

## 'Slubbers' investment pays off

"Slubbers" — the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association — is expected to further improve its position this year.

Mr. G. A. Spencer, the chairman, says in his annual report: "We have progressed significantly during the last quarter with the major expansion programme of merchandising and commission dyeing crimped polyester yarns, following the termination of our agreement with Qualitex."

The improved position anticipated is now coming to fruition and the company is deriving the benefit of owning and operating its own plant and machinery for the dyeing and winding of crimped yarns for the expanding knitting industry, he adds.

Improvements in the merchandising of regular and high bulk acrylics continued throughout the year and the board is confident that sales will further increase during the coming months.

In spite of the depression in the Yorkshire wool trade — one of the firm's branches was closed in the West Riding — "we have been able to maintain a viable operation in the top-dyeing field, based chiefly on our coloured top operation."

The timber and manufacturing group units in Hampshire have improved their position through higher timber company sales and achieving better market penetration in the South for the "Mayfair" range of kitchen units. Mr. Spencer describes the general climate in the building trade as "more promising," and this is reflected in improved order books.

The company's other diversified interests have been closely reappraised, particularly those which are now losing money. Steps are now being taken to dispose of these subsidiary companies. "Not only have we been able to concentrate the sale of these loss-making activities ultimately after profit, but it will also enable the management to concentrate its full energies on the growing textile and timber group."

"Slubbers" turnover for the year ended March 31 was only marginally higher, but pretax profit increased from £107,253 to £150,628. The board is recommending a dividend of 31 per cent, compared with 24 last time.

## Potential in maize crop

Grain maize could provide farmers in South and East England with a cash crop of "considerable potential," and marketing advantages says a report issued yesterday by the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

# CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6  
Settlement: August 17

## LONDON

### BRITISH FUNDS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### CORPS & BOARDS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### FOREIGN

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### DOMINION & COLONIAL

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### BANKS & HP

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### BREWERS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### BUILDING & PAINTS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### CATERING, FOOD & TOBACCO

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### CINEMAS, THEATRES & TV

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### PROPERTY & TRUSTS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

### RUBBER & TEA

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

## COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

## MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

## NEWSPAPERS & PAPER

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00
World	100.00

## STORES

Admiral	100.00
Anglo	100.00
Bank	100.00
British	100.00
Commercial	100.00
Edwards	100.00
Equity	100.00
Finance	100.00
General	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Investment	100.00
Life	100.00
Local	100.00
Marine	100.00
North	100.00
Overseas	100.00
Property	100.00
Real Estate	100.00
Resources	100.00
South	100.00
Stock	100.00
Trust	100.00















